The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,696—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1889.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
OMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

As supplied [illegible], Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
2-8	1-0	Breakfast—Medoc [illegible]ullen Medoc	12-8	7-0
22-8	12-0	Dinner—St. Julien, La Rose and Palme	153-8	153-8
25-0	13-8		153-8	153-8
29-0	15-0	After Dinner—Chateau Rauzan, Lafitt	204-0	154-0
34-0	18-0		24-0	15-0
38-0	20-0		26-0	20-0

"C. P. & Co's stock and selection of Claret are the largest, and rank as the finest in India."
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Tuesday. 1889.
BL	PEKIN	3929	600	P. Harris	20th Aug
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	27th "
BL	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	3rd Sept.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	10th "
					Friday.
BL	GANGES	4306	800	T. J. Alderton	20th Sept.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	27th "
BL	ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	4th Oct.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	11th "
BL	CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Pardit	18th "
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	25th "
BL	PENINSULAR	5500	1000	J Orman	1st Nov.

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a.m. on the day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889. On or about
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester.	29th Aug.
PESHAWUR	3927	600	H. Moule	12th Sept.
MALWA	2970	500	G. W. H. Browne	26th "
COROMANDEL	4499	800	I. Reeves	10th Oct.
KAISER-I-HIND	4003	700	W. Atkinson	24th "
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	7th Nov.

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 5th August 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LON-ON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE :

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
VILLA	5,000	800	20th Aug.	20th Sept.
RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Sept.	10th Oct.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct.	1st Nov.
SALDUINO	5,000	800	20th Oct.	20th Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain ROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, ading Railway Journey viz Genoa or Naples, AT CIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. ... of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 9th September 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Apoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 9, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX (new)	F. Egger	4,600	650	5th Sept.
POSEIDON	F. Kossovich	4,200	600	5th Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 15

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAMER TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ORIENT	B. Vidos	3,500	550	10th Sept.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemesich	4,200	600	14th Sept.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 14th Aug. 1889.

ANCHOR LINE.



BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	To sail.
ARMENIA	Geo Read	3,095	7th Sept.
PERSIA	Hutchison	3,547	20th "

THE above steamers will sail as above.
Carry a Surgeon and Stewardess and have every comfort for first class passengers. All the state rooms are on the upper deck.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 12th Aug. 1889. Agents.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.



THE Splendid Passenger Steamer "CLAN SINCLAIR" will SAIL for LIVERPOOL DIRECT, on or about the 24th August.
The Saloons and State Rooms are all on the upper deck and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Separate Music and Smoking Rooms. Surgeon and Stewardess carried. For particulars as to rates of passages, &c., apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay, August 7, 1889.



MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LABOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 10th September 1889 at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare, from Marseilles to London.
Owing to the Monsoon, Passengers are invited to be on board the steamer in the Prince's Dock on the morning of the 10th September.
GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent,
29, Esplanade Road,

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 21st August, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on 19th August, after arrival of Outward English Mail, transferring Persian Gulf Mails and Passengers on arrival at Kurrachee to the Gulf steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 16th August, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 5th September, at 3 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 28th August.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 17th August.

FOR RANGOON.

THE S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,903 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 14th September.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 15th August, 1889. Agents.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.



PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *viâ* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
DUKE OF SUTHERLAND	2,899	3rd September.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, August 7, 1889. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UMBRELLAS.

JUST imported, a very nice Selection of LADIES' and GENTS' UMBRELLAS in natural Wood Handles, with Paragon Frames.
Rs. 10-8, Rs. 11-8, Rs. 15, Rs. 16, and Rs. 18 each.
SUN UMBRELLAS, in a variety of Colours, from Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 5 each.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BELTS.

	Rs.	a.
BEST ENGLISH-MADE RIDING BELTS, various Colours, including Yellow and Black, Blue and White, Dark Blue and Red Stripes, made of very strong Webbing, with 3 Buckles, from 32 to 40 in. in length and 4½ in. wide ..... each	4	0
THE VENTILATED MONEY BELTS, very strong Webbing, 2 Pouches ..... each	2	12
Do. do. Leather ..... each	2	12
Do. do. Silk, very neat colours, each	4	4
Do. do. do. with 4 Pouches ... each	5	12
ELASTIC CRICKET or BOATING BELTS, neat Buckles, various colours ..... each	2	8
LADIES' LAWN-TENNIS BELTS, very strong Webbing, various colours .....from Rs. 2-12 to	5	8
Do. do. in plain and fancy leathers from Rs. 3 to	6	0

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

RAZORS, &c.

	Rs.	a.
Single Case, Superior hard Steel, "Unequalled" as a good useful Razor, in Black Horn Handle	1	2
Single Superior hard Steel Razor, in Ivory handle	2	12
Do. Extra tempered Steel Razor in Ivory handle	4	4
Do. "Plantagenet Guard" Razor, safe and perfect for quick and clean shaving. Superior hard Steel, in Ivory handle...	7	0
Treacher's Camp Razor, with strop in case.....	3	4
The Keen Hollow Ground, a perfect Luxury Rs. 2-4, 3-4, and	4	4
Do. " " a pair, in cases Rs. 9, 11, and	14	0
Companions in Crocodile Hide, containing 2 Hollow Ground Keen Razors, Scissors, Corn Knife, Tweezers, and Nail Cleaner	16	0
Mandarin Razors (arbenz) with spare blades.....	6	0

RAZOR STROPS.

Mechi's Magic Strops 9 in. 12 in. 13 in. 15 in.
Rs. 1-10 2-2 2-10 3-4
Do. do. 7½ in. 8 in. double handled.
Rs. 3-12. Rs. 4-4.
Saunder's four-sided Strops, with Metallic Tablet for sharpening Razors instead of grinding them, in Morocco Leather, with polished wood handle.
8¼ in. 8¼ in. 10 in.
Rs. 3 superior Rs. 4 Rs. 5-4
The Keen," the latest improvement, two-sided, Rs. 2 and 4 0
Do. do. four-sided, Rs. 2-4 and 4 8
Yorkshire Bite Strops .....from 1 4
The Genuine Belt Strop .....each 2 0
Army Razor Strop, Buff Leather, with Ring..... 1 8

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FURTHER REDUCTIONS AT WATSON AND COMPANY'S CLEARANCE SALE FOR THIS WEEK ONLY.

WATSON & Co.,
1, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.
August 12, 1889.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stands, &c.
Complete and easy reference.
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE OF THE VERY BEST QUALITY.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
ARMY AND NAVY CUPS ...from	20	0	to	35	0
ASPARAGUS DISHES AND SERVERS ..... "	85	0	to	95	0
ASPARAGUS SERVERS..... "	18	0	to	20	0
BACON DISHES..... "	60	0	to	70	0
BEER MUGS ..... "	12	8	to	36	0
BISCUIT BOXES ..... "	20	0	to	80	0
BOTTLE HOLDERS ..... "	9	0	to	13	8
BOTTLE LABELS ..... "	1	4	to	1	8
BRANDY AND SODA FRAMES ..... "	80	0	to	100	0
BREAD BASKETS ..... "	70	0	to	90	0
BREAKFAST CRUETS..... "	13	8	to	50	0
BREAKFAST DISHES..... "	65	0	to	100	0
BUTTER, CHEESE, & BISCUIT FRAMES .....each	57	0			
BUTTER COOLERS ..... "	16	0	to	45	0
BUTTER KNIVES..... "	2	8	to	7	0
CAKE BASKETS ..... "	70	0	to	90	0
CALL BELLS ..... "	7	8	to	12	0
CANDLESTICKS ..... "	18	0	to	60	0
CAFETIERES ..... "	80	0	to	100	0
CARLTON CRUETS ..... "	13	8	to	45	0
CAYENNE PEPPER BOTTLES..... "	6	0	to	7	8
CHEESE SCOOPS ..... "	2	8	to	20	0
CHILDREN'S MUGS ..... "	12	0	to	40	0
CHOCOLATE POTS ..... "	68	0	to	80	0
CHRISTENING PRESENTS.. "	10	0	to	150	0
CHUTNEY FRAMES..... "	25	0	to	70	0
CIGAR LAMPS ..... "	25	0	to	40	0
CLARET JUGS ..... "	16	0	to	60	0
COCKTAIL SHAKERS..... "	25	0	to	30	0
COFFEE SPOONS, in cases.... "	20	0	to	22	8
COMBINED FISH & DESSERT CABINETS ..... "	450	0	to	600	0
COVERED TANKARDS ..... "	20	0	to	40	0
CRUET STANDS ..... "	20	0	to	100	0
CRUMB BRUSHES..... each	20	0			
CRUMB SCOOPS ..... "	18	0	to	25	0
CRUMB TRAYS.....each	60	0			
CURRY DISHES ..... each	50	0	to	70	0
DESSERT CABINETS..... "	300	0	to	350	0
DESSERT FRUIT SPOONS, sets of..... "	22	8	to	60	0
DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS, sets of ..... "	45	0	to	150	0
DESSERT STANDS ..... "	36	0	to	250	0
DINNER CRUETS..... "	32	0	to	100	0
DISH COVERS ..... "	40	0	to	100	0
DISHES, REVOLVING LID.. "	90	0	to	140	0
EGG FRAMES ..... "	30	0	to	60	0
ENTREE DISHES, sets of 4... "	360	0	to	600	0
EPERGNES..... "	100	0	to	250	0
FISH CARVERS..... "	17	0	to	40	0
FISH-EATING KNIVES AND FORKS, sets of ..... "	65	0	to	200	0
FRUIT STANDS..... "	36	0	to	70	0
GOBLETS..... "	20	0	to	100	0
GOLF CUPS..... "	20	0	to	80	0
GRAPE SCISSORS ..... "	8	0	to	12	0
GONGS..... "	20	0	to	40	0
HOLSTER FLASKS ..... "	7	8	to	14	8
HOT-WATER JUGS..... "	35	0	to	65	0
ICE CLAWS ..... "	7	8	to	8	8
ICE HAMMERS..... "	7	8	to	10	0
ICE JUGS ..... "	47	0	to	100	0
ICE PAILS ..... "	18	0	to	45	0
ICE SPOONS, sets of..... "	20	0	to	60	0
ICE TONGS.....from	4	8	to	6	8
ICE WATER SETS..... "	150	0	to	250	0
ICE WATER URNS ..... "	250	0	to	280	0
INKSTANDS ..... "	20	0	to	150	8
JAM, HONEY, AND MARMALADE JARS ..... "	7	8	to	30	0
JAM SPOONS..... "	4	0	to	6	0
KNIFE RESTS, per pair ..... "	2	0	to	6	0
LOVING CUPS ..... "	50	0	to	100	0
MUFFINEERS, each ..... "	3	0	to	7	0
MUSTARD POTS ..... "	5	0	to	10	0
NAPKIN RINGS..... "	10	0	to	25	0
NUT CRACKERS ..... "	4	0	to	7	0
PAP BOWLS ..... "	35	0	to	40	0
PEPPER CASTORS ..... "	3	0	to	7	0
PEPPER MILLS ..... "	4	8	to	36	0
PEG MEASURES ..... "	5	0	to	13	0
PIANO CANDLESTICKS ..... "	45	0	to	50	0
PICKLE FRAMES ..... "	35	0	to	70	0
PICKLE PRONGS OR FORKS ..... "	1	4	to	8	0
PICNIC COMPANIONS ..... "	15	0	to	50	0
PLATEAUX..... "	70	0	to	100	0
PRESERVE FRAMES ..... "	27	0	to	40	0
SALAD BOWLS AND SERVERS..... "	50	0	to	100	0
SALAD SERVERS..... "	20	0	to	40	0
SALT CELLARS, sets of ..... "	14	0	to	60	0
SALVERS..... "	18	0	to	125	0
SARDINE BOXES ..... "	35	0	to	50	0
SARDINE HELPERS ..... "	6	0	to	6	8
SAUCE BOATS ..... "	35	0	to	40	0
SAUCE FRAMES ..... "	15	8	to	45	0
SIDE DISHES, sets of ..... "	360	0	to	600	0
SOUFFLET PANS..... "					
SOY FRAMES ..... "	15	8	to	20	0
SPIRIT AND LIQUOR FRAMES ..... "	50	0	to	150	0
SPOON WARMERS ..... "	13	8	to	40	0
SUGAR BASINS..... "	20	0	to	40	0
SUGAR AND CREAM FRAMES ..... "	36	0	to	50	0
SUGAR SIFTERS ..... "	3	0	to	4	8
SUITES OF PLATE ..... "	215	0	to	250	0
SULKIES..... "	6	0	to	8	0
TANKARDS..... "	25	0	to	40	0
TANTALUS FRAMES ..... "	40	0	to	150	0
TART, PIE OR PUDDING DISHES ..... "	14	0	to	30	0
TEA CADDIES ..... "	50	0	to	60	0
TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES ..... "	100	0	to	350	0
TEA INFUSERS..... "	5	8	to	6	0
TEA SERVICES ..... "	55	0	to	140	0
TEA SPOONS, per doz ..... "	10	8	to	20	0
TEA KETTLES ..... "	120	0	to	135	0
TEA TRAYS ..... "	75	0	to	250	0
TOAST RACKS ..... "	6	8	to	27	0
TOAST RACK AND EGG FRAMES ..... "	50	0	to	70	0
TOILET SERVICES ..... "	250	0	to	300	0
TUMBLER AND WINE GLASS COVERS..... "	2	8	to	4	0
TWO-HANDLED CUP ..... "	35	0	to	150	0
VEGETABLE DISHES ..... "	90	0	to	120	0
WEDDING PRESENTS ..... "	10	0	to	500	0
WINE CORKS .....each "	1	0	to	1	12
WINE STRAINERS ..... "	9	0	to	15	0

New and Artistic Designs are being continually introduced.
Complete Illustrated Lists Free on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c.

THE only Lens that can afford the absolute assistance to, and relief needed by, each individual eye, must be that which is constructed from a Mathematical Formula, to exactly neutralize the defect.

It is rare that a truly perfect Pair of Eyes can be met with, but the Sense of Vision can be equalized in all persons, if the Eyes are not affected by Disease.

A complete assortment of our Spectacles, &c., may now be selected from, to remedy every variety of defective vision, and to fulfil the prescriptions of Ophthalmic Surgeons. They may be ordered by either the Metric or the ordinary numbers. These lenses are cut with great precision, and may be relied on for refractive accuracy.

SPECTACLES.

Best *pebbles*, for Long or Short Sight.

In Gold Frames, 18-carat	Rs. 27	0
In Aluminium Frames	" 7	0
In Blue Steel Frames	" 6	0
Ladies' new Long Handled Spectacles, "THE LORGNETTE, with best Spherical Pebble Lenses, a most fashionable and elegant form of Hand Glass, chiefly used when taking a drive or walk.		
Gold Frame and Handle.....	" 125	0
Silver Gilt do.	" 40 & 50	
Shell do.	" 20	0

EYE-GLASSES, SINGLE.

Best Pebble, with Cord and Case, for Long or Short Sight	" 3	0
Best Optical Glass do. do. do.....	" 1	8

PINCES-NEZ.

Best *pebble* for Long or Short Sight.

In 18-carat Gold Frames, non-pressure Spring, resting very lightly on the face...	Rs. 26	0
In Silver Gilt Frames.....	" 10	0
In Tortoise-shell Turn-pin Frames	" 8	0
In Straight draw-out Spring, Long or Short Sight	" 8	0
Skeleton Folders, Springs and Attachments, rivetted on Lens	" 3	0

EYE PRESERVERS.

Goggles Smoked Glass in Gauze, with Elastic Cord and Japanned Tin Case	" 2	0
Horse-shoe Spectacles	" 5	0
Railway Spectacles, Gauze sides	" 5	0
Spoon-shaped Glasses, Blue Steel Frames ...	" 4	8
In Nickel-plated Incorrodible Frames, with White, Blue, and Smoke-tinted Lenses ...	" 5	0

Morocco Cases and Silk Cords supplied.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.

A large assortment of HUMAN, ANIMALS', and BIRDS', always in stock.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES.

450	Bore Sporting, 9 Shots.....	Rs. 100.
500	" Express, 5 Do.	Rs. 150.; plain quality, Rs. 110.
450	" Single Express (taking 125 grains powder)	Rs. 65.
500	" Do.	Rs. 65.

AMMUNITION AND RE-LOADING TOOLS FOR ABOVE KEPT IN STOCK.
Apply to
KING, KING & CO., BOMBAY.

PILSENER BEER.

KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.
N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.
OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, SUB-AGENT.
Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

THE CELEBRATED PIANOS OF MESSRS. SCHEIDMAYER AND SOEHNE, STUTGART, ESTBLISHED 1809.

STILL ANOTHER VICTORY.
GOLD MEDAL—Melbourne Exhibition, 1889.
(HIGHEST AWARD.)
SOLD FOR CASH OR ON THE EASY PAYMENT SYSTEM OR ON HIRE.
PIANOS ON HIRE tuned and kept in order, free of charge.
OLD PIANOS thoroughly renovated, equal to new.
PIANOS tuned in a perfect manner
BY
THOROUGHLY COMPETENT EUROPEANS.

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Per dozen, Rs. 25-8.

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Complete sets of Lodge and Chapter Regalia and Jewels always in Stock, for Furnishing of Lodges and Chapters.

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One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.
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BY THE MEMBERS OF THE
BOMBAY VOLUNEEER CLUB,
Under the patronage of Col. Pemberton and Officers of the Garrison,
On SATURDAY, 17th AUGUST.
Among others the following Gentlemen have promised to sing:—
MR. ANDERSEN CLARKE,
MR. W. T. LAMB, and
MR. B. THELENBERG.
AN EXHIBITION OF FENCING, INDIAN CLUBS, etc., etc., etc.
The whole to be followed with the Screaming Burlesque Opera,
"WAGNER OUT-WAGGED."
A Full Orchestra has been engaged.
PRICES AS *UNUSUAL*.
Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Re. 1, and As. 8.
Tickets at Messrs. ROSE & Co.

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THE next CONCERT of the Society will take place in the TOWN HALL on TUESDAY, the 27th August 1889, at 9-15 p.m.

FIRST PART.—MISCELLANEOUS.
SECOND PART.—MAY QUEEN, STERNDALE BENNETT

Reserve Seats..........................Rs. 3.
Back Seats .... " 2.

Tickets may be obtained from Messrs. SOUNDY & Co. on and after TUESDAY, 20th August.

C. M. MOBERLY,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having claims against the Estate of the late R. A. F. MARTER, Lieutenant, 1st Batt. Rifle Brigade, are requested to forward the same to the undersigned within one month of this date, after which no claims will be attended to.

W. W. HAMMOND, Major,
President, Committee of Adjustment.
August 18.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having claims against the property or estate of HUJRAT ZIA-UB-NISSA LADLI, Begum of Surat, are hereby invited to send in a statement of their claims to the Agent to His Excellency the Governor at Surat, within one month from the 10th August 1889. The sanction of Government to pending or future actions or process against the above-named lady or her estate, will not be granted, but the Agent aforesaid will endeavour to effect a settlement equitable to both parties.

C. P. WINCHESTER,
Agent to His Excellency the Governor at Surat.
Surat, the 13th August 1889.

THE KHATAU MAKANJEE SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LD.

FOR SALE—Four GALLOWAY'S PATENT Steel Boilers, 30 ft. by, 7ft., with 33 Patent Horizontal Tubes each, fittings and mountings complete, working at 90lbs. pressure, under certificate from the Government Boiler Inspector, can be seen working at the Company's Mills, Haines Road, Byculla, on application to the Mill Manager.

For terms, apply at the Company's Registered Office, 283, 285, 287, Bazar Gate, Fort.

By order,
KRISHNANATH A. KIRTIKAR,
Secretary.
Bombay, 12th August 1889.

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A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.
Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
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ASHES FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, 28th instant, Tenders for the purchase of any number out of 9 lots of Ashes, now lying in the Locomotive Works Yard, Parel, and at Byculla, where the same may be viewed on application.

All lots purchased to be removed within one month from date of acceptance of Tender.

Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's Form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 250 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender and before delivery is made.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 15th August 1889.

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FOR 1889.

POPULAR EDITION.

Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory, Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries,—Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour, —Tramway Fares,—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.

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Cut and Plug, fresh and sweet. Mixtures, Bird's-Eye, Shag, &c., &c.

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For Charcoal, Coal, Coke, or Wood; complete with all accessories.

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DELICIOUS TEAS from Col. Hawes' Tea Estate. FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE, EXTRA FINE ORANGE PEKOE, and UNSORTED ORANGE PEKOE at Re. 1-12, 1-10, and 1-8 per lb. respectively. These Teas possess exquisitely delicate flavour. Liberal Discount to large buyers. MORTON MAJU & Co. Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. Of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of testimonials.

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FOR AUGUST 1889.

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A MANAGER for the Central Provinces Swadeshi Spinning, Weaving, and Manufacturing Company, Limited, established at Nagpur.

He must be a first class Civil and Mechanical Engineer and possess experience in Mill building and setting up of Machinery, &c. Salary Rs. 300 per month, rising to Rs. 500. Further particulars on requisition. Apply at once with testimonials to

BAPURAO DADA, Pleader,
Secretary and Manager of the Central Provinces Swadeshi Spinning, Weaving, and Manufacturing Company Limited, Nagpur.
Dated 7th August 1889.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
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DISINFECTANTS
(FLUIDS, POWDERS, SOAPS),
NON-POISONOUS, PLEASANT AND BEST,

Used by more than 1,000 Boards of Health and Hospitals. Gold Medals, Calcutta 1883-84, Paris 1885, Antwerp 1886.

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OF
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INCLUDING
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BY
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With coloured and other illustrations.
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To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the WHOLE of the SAPPHIRES in POSSESSION of the STATE will be SHOWN and OFFERED FOR SALE during the thirp week of December next.

AMAR SINGH, Raja,
Prime Minister, Kashmir State.

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THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.
By order of the Court of Directors,
J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.
Bombay, 1st June 1889.

ESTATE OF THE LATE CAPTAIN G. F. A. GAVIN, 6TH BOMBAY CAVALRY.

ALL persons having claims against or indebted to the Estate of Captain GEORGE FITZ-AUSTIN GAVIN, 6th Bombay Cavalry, who died at Quetta on the 7th August 1889, are requested to communicate with the Undersigned before the 7th September 1889, after which date no claims will be admitted.

C. A. DE N. LUCAS, Major,
6th Bombay Cavalry,
President, Committee of Adjustment.
Jacobabad, 9th August, 1889.

THE FRENCH PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 50 per share, free of Income Tax, for the year ended 30th June 1889, has been declared payable on and after THURSDAY, the 15th instant, to registered Shareholders on 30th June 1889.

BOOTH & Co.,
Managers.
Bombay, 14th August 1889.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.
(Including Mysore State Railway.)
NOTICE.

THE LINE between BIRUR and GUBBI will be OPENED for TRAFFIC of all kinds on MONDAY, 12th August 1889.

The opening of this link completes the through line between Mysore and Poona, and provides a new and shorter route between these and many other places.

Particulars of the Train Service are given below.

BANGALORE TO POONA.			POONA TO BANGALORE.		
Miles from Bangalore.	Stations.	Time.	Miles from Poona.	Stations.	Time.
..	Bangalore ....d	A.M. 8 0	..	Poona ....d	P.M. 8 35
291¼	Hubli, 2nd day ..a	9 5	244½	Belgaum, 2nd day..d	A.M. 11 23
326¾	Gadag, 2nd day ..a	P.M. 9 27	321	Dharwar, 2nd day..d	P.M. 5 10
420½	Bellary, 3rd day..a	A.M. 4 57	462¼	Bellary ....d	9 0
304	Dharwar 2nd day a	10 20	369½	Gadag ....d	A.M. 6 25
380½	Belgaum 2nd day a	P.M. 3 38	333¾	Hubli, 2nd day ......d	P.M. 6 25
625	Poona 3rd day ..a	A.M. 7 41	625	Bangalore, 3rd day.a	P.M. 6 30

Fares between Bangalore and Poona.

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 39 1 0	Rs. 19 9 0	Rs. 8 2 9

Further particulars can be obtained on application to Station Masters, District Traffic Officers at Poona, Hubli, Gadag, and Bangalore and at the office of the undersigned.

JAS. CRAIK,
Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's Office, Dharwar, 10th Aug. 1889.

FOR SALE AT SIMLA.

THE undermentioned FURNISHED BUNGALOWS, the property of the Government of India.

1. KHUD COTTAGE.—Up set price, Rs. 10,000; area of Estate, 1 acre 1,216 square yards. Accommodation, 6 main rooms in building and 12 out-houses. Rented for current year for Rs. 1,364 and taxes, but not for next year. Was formerly known as Primrose Hill, and was bought in that name by Government from Mr. C. E. Buckland in 1883. The conveyance is accompanied by a Bond of Indemnity by the vendor, and a similar Bond will be given by Government to the purchaser.

2. MOUNT PLEASANT.—Up set price, Rs. 10,000; area of Estate, 2 acres 691 square yards. Accommodation, 4 main rooms in building and 20 out-houses. Rented for current year for Rs. 1,200 and taxes, but not for next year. Was purchased by Government more than 12 years ago and has been possessed by it as owner ever since.

3. ANNANDALE VIEW.—Up set price, Rs. 11,000; area of Estate, 2 acres 2,532 square yards. Accommodation 8 main rooms in building and 19 out-houses. Rented for current year for Rs. 1,600 and taxes, but not for next year. Bought by Government on 15th March 1882 from Mr. James Walker, who bought it from Mr. T. W. Knowles on 21st February 1879, who bought it from the Administrator-General of Bengal in September 1872.

4. PARA HALL.—Up set price, Rs. 15,000; area of Estate, 1 acre 442 square yards. Accommodation, 12 main rooms in building and 16 out-houses. Rented for current year for Rs. 1,575 and taxes, but not for next year. Bought by Government on 27th July 1883 from certain trustees of Major S. B. Goad, Major S. B. Goad having bought it on 29th May 1863 from the executor of one Charles H. Barrett.

5. SHERFIELD (formerly KILMARNOCK).—Up set price, Rs. 8,000; area of Estate, 4,402 square yards. Accommodation, 10 main rooms in building and 11 out-houses. Has not been rented for current or next year. Sold to Government on 10th November 1881 by Mr. E. A. Baldwin, trustee of Mr. William Johnson, and by Messrs. C. W. Johnson and S. Johnson, beneficiaries under the same deed of trust in exercise of a power conferred by that deed. Mr. William Johnson bought the estate from Mr. G. E. Campbell on 8th October 1869, who had bought it on 8th October 1868 from the Executrix of Mr. H. T. Tapp of Simla.

6. MILSINGTON.—Up set price, Rs. 15,500; area of Estate, 4 acres 27 square yards. Accommodation, 8 main rooms and 19 out houses. Rented for current year for Rs. 1,600 and taxes, but not for next year. This property vested in Government by escheat.

Fuller abstracts of title relating to the above properties can be seen, together with the title-deeds in original, by any person on application to the Executive Engineer, Provincial Division, Simla, at "Battsby," Simla, between the hours of noon and 2 p.m.

In each case the vendor will guarantee a clear title free of all encumbrances, and in any case where it may be desired a Bond of Indemnity guaranteeing this will be given in addition to the usual conveyance.

Plans of the Estates as offered for sale have been prepared, and, where necessary, boundary pillars conformable thereto have been erected.

SEALED TENDERS for the purchase of any of the above properties will be received by the Executive Engineer, Simla, Provincial Division, up to noon on the 30th September 1889, when the tenders will be opened in the presence of any intending purchasers or their agents, who may wish to attend. The highest tender over the up set price for each building will be accepted.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1889.
Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1889 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay.
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying fifty-nine Military Messes and fourteen Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN, Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKE, Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER & Co., Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO, Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET & Co., Epernay.
HEIDSICK & Co., Rheims.
AYALA & Co., Cheteau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY, Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT, London.
LEACOCK & Co., Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON & Co., Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co., London.
VAN ZELLERS & Co., Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG, Worms-am-Rhein.
NATHANIEL JOHNSTON & SONS, Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS, Bordeaux.
JAMES CATHCART & Co., Leith, N.B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co., London.
HUNGARIAN GOVT. CELLARS, Budapest.
H. T. CRESWELL & Co., Gibraltar.

Price List on Application
TO
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.

Specially selected and shipped by Messrs. BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London.

THE "BLANDY" BRANDS.
DIRECT SUPPLY SYSTEM.

MADEIRAS—From the celebrated "Blandy Stock."
8 qualities, from Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 per dozen quarts.
PORTS—From Hooper Brothers, Oporto.
4 qualities, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 28 per dozen quarts.
SHERRIES—From Manuel Gaztelu E. Yriarte, Cadiz.
6 qualities, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 27 per dozen quarts.
CHAMPAGNES—From Heuriot and Co., Rheims.
4 qualities, from Rs. 42 to Rs. 60 per dozen quarts.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A. Leon Aine, Bordeaux.
3 qualtities, from Rs. 14 to Rs. 22 per dozen quarts.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Bingin-am-Rhein.
2 qualities (Still), from Rs. 19 to Rs. 22 per doz. qts.
2 " (Sparkling), from Rs. 37 to Rs. 48 per doz. qts.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder and Co., Leith.
2 qualities, from Rs. 23-8 to Rs. 26 per doz. qts.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness.
3 qualities, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 40 per doz. qts.

Detailed List of Prices and Terms from
R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY,
Sole Agents for the Presidency.

SCOTCH WHISKIES FOR SALE.

LANGHOLM WHISKY.—A few cases of this excellent Scotch Whisky just landed at Rs. 24 per case.

DEVANHA WHISKY.—A small consignment of this celebrated old Highland Whisky received direct from Messrs. Wm. Black & Co., the distillers, at Rs. [illegible] per case.

MITCHELL & Co.'s WHISKY.—This well-known Scotch Whisky, just landed, is offered at Rs. 18 per case to ensure speedy sale. Apply to COWASJI BROTHERS, Apollo Road.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,00[illegible]
RESERVE FUND	$4,300,00[illegible]
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,00[illegible]

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.

Hon. John Bell-Irving.	S. C. Michaelson, Esq.
W. G. Brodie, Esq.	J. S. Moses, Esq.
T. E. Davies, Esq.	L. Poesnecker, Esq.
J. F. Holliday, Esq.	N. A. Siebs, Esq.
Hon. B. Layton.	E. A. Solomon, Esq.

Chief Manager—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., LD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

Amoy.	Hankow.	Penang.
Bankok.	Hiogo.	Saigon.
Batavia.	Iloilo.	San Francisco.
Bombay.	Lyons.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	Manila.	Tientsin.
Foochow.	New York.	Yokohama.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. on daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.

Terms for shorter periods on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Acting Agent.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL...... £ 584,400.
REST...... .... " 152,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—
FIXED, for 12 months .... 5 per cent. per annum.
" " 6 " .... 4 per cent. "
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

A Baggage and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituents, and a West End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspur Street, Trafalgar Square.

G. W. F. PLAYFAIR,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE—39a, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL............£[illegible]
PAID-UP CAPITAL.................£[illegible]
RESERVE FUND £100,000

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—
For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of—
The *Bombay Gazette* Daily.
" " " Overland Summary
" " " Weekly Budget
" " " Bi-weekly
The Indian Travellers Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay
And for all other publications issuing from the Office.
Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co.
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	990
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	All	10 do.	1,005xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	14 do.	930xd
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shanghai	60,000	3,125	..	17½ do.	819
National Bank	37,320	250	125	5 do.	150

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 20	450
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	740
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	265
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	390
Breul's Cawnpore P.	0	20	200	Rs. 16	130
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125	Rs. 20	142½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 265	410
East India Press Co.	0	1,090	1,000	Rs. 130	1,100
English Press & Mfg.	400	259			240
Fort Press Co.	156	8,500	8,500	Rs. 0	1,500
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	525
Harvey & Sabapathy	450	500	500	Rs. 25	445
Khangaum Cotton Press Co	240	450	All	Rs. 45	395
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	Rs. 0	212½
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 0	57½
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 0	442½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500	Rs. 0	562½
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	92½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	400
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	509	Rs. 50	500
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	475
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,300	1,000	Rs. 120	1,150
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	50	Rs. 25	00
Volkart Press	605	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	645

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 / 750	200 / 150	200 / 150	10 p.ct	200 / 143
Badham Pile & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	160
Bapty Co., Ld.	625		185	Nil	60
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		00	0	6 p.c.	500
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	530
Bombay Ice Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	80xd
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	165	Rs.	3,625
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs.	905
Municipal Bonds	...		...	p.c.	107¾
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500	...	...	400
Cooper, Madon Ld	3,000	100	100	Rs	10
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	470
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	...	165
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship As.	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		5
Kurrachee Lighterage	500	256	250	...	75
Kemp & Co., Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	381
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	83xd
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.c.	
Napier Foundry	1,500	100	100	...	100
Oriental Government Security Life As.	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	210
Oriental Loan Asso.	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	21
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1000	Rs. 19	390
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	50
Philips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.	98
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	90
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	95	...	105
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	10
Treacher & Co., Ld.	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,250
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100		Rs. 10	130
Western India Flour	000	1	125	Nil.	32
M. M. Mody & Co.					48

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Fire	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,000
Empire Fire	..	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	800
Indian Fire	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,900

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
G. I. P. R. 5 per cent.	...	£100	All	at 5 p.c	2,550
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 percent	...	£ 18	...	at 5 p.c	520

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
Ahmedabad S. & W.	1,308	1,000	1,000	.	1300
Albert Edward Mills		0	500	R	400
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,345	100	100	Rs. 3	93
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	...	325
Ahmedabad Ginning	700	1,000	1,00	..	--
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.	4,800	125	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	..
Alliance Cotton Mfg.	1,800	1 00	1,000	Rs. 25	575
Bellary S. & W. Mill	871	500	500	Rs. 22½	570
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	600	500	500	Rs. 25	420
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2	740
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	20	200	Rs. 0	140
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,500	50	500	Rs. 50	1,140
City of Bombay Mfg. Ld	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	1,085
Colaba Land & Mill Ld	4,000	70	70	Rs. 25	700
Connaught Mills Ld.	840	0	50	Rs. 1	670
Coorla S. & W. Ld.	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	485
David Mills Co., Ld.	1,600	5	Rs. 40	Rs. 25	520
Dhun Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,025
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,415½	50	50	Rs. 2	655
Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	560
Gordon S. & Mfg. Co	700	150	150	Rs. 20	147½
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited		1,000	1,000	..	
Guzerat S. & W. Co.,	420	1,000	1,00	...	83
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	825
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,500	500	500	...	680
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	575	500	Rs. 37	700
Hyderabad Deccan S.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	730
Indian Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,030
Imperial Cotton Mills	1,360	500	5	Rs. 25	555
Jamshed Mfg. Co.	1,600	25	25	Rs. 1	320
James Greaves Mill	1,320	5	5	Rs. 2	685
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original	600	5			100
Increased	1,483	25	2	Rs. 1	
Jubilee Mfg. Co Ld.	..	900	1,000	...	775
Jewraj Balloo S. & W.	1,100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	985
Khandesh S. & W.	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	650
Khattow Makanjee S.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	685
Lukhmidas Khimjee	1,000	00	1,00	Rs. 40	990
Leopold S. Bleaching	3,500	0	100	Rs. 5	146
Madras United S.	500½		1,000	Rs. 100	2,100
Mahaluxmi S. & W.	650	1,00	1,000	Rs. 25	535
Maharaia Mysore S.	4,500	100	100	Rs. 7	105
Mazagon S. & Mfg.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 5	122½
Morarjee Goculdas S.	1,200	1,00	1,000	Rs. 75	1,675
Maneckjee Petit Mfg.	4,050	1,00	1,000	Rs. 50	1,220
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg.	1,300	1	100		10
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,0	1,000	Rs. 25	675
National S. & W. Co	600	1,00	1,000	...	250
Oriental S & W. Co.,	5,720		625	Rs. 10	411
People of India S.	1,000	50	250	Rs.	60
Presidency Mills Co.,	743	1,00	1,000	Rs. 30	1,100
Prince of Wales S.	2,180		125	...	30
Queen S. & W. Co.,	799	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	890
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,200xd.
Sassoon S.& W.Co., Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,500
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	...	450
Sholapore S.& W.Co		10	1,000	Rs. 60	1,350
Soonderdas S. & W	650	1,000	1,006	Rs. 35	460
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	252	Rs. 15	292½
Swadeshi Mills Co, Ld	4,000	500	500	..	375
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	865
Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld.	680	0	1,000	Rs. 25	350
Veeramgaum S.& Mfg	800	500	500		..
Western India S.	1,200	1,000		Rs. 25	560

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	15-2
Carolas	,,	250
Mexican Dollars	,,	225
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	290
Bar Silver, 17½ be terness	,,	106-7
Gold Leaf	,,	23-8
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	,,	23-12-6
Australian Gold, 100 touch	,,	23-12-6
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	,,	23-10
Pekin	,,	23-5

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	100 3-16
Four-and-a-half per cent	104
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	107½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	..
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872	..
City of Paris Loan	233
Port Trust Bonds	97½

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.	Rate
London Banks	On demand	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do. do.	3 Months sight.	1s. 4¼d.
Do. do.	4 Do do...	1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do...	1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. Credit	3 Do do...	1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do do...	1s. 4 15-32d.
Do. Documents.	3 Do do...	1s. 4⅜d.
Do. do.	6 Do do...	1s. 4½d.
France	3 Do do...	1·72
Do.	6 Do. do...	1·73½
Calcutta	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	60 days do...	99⅞
Madras	At sight	109 1-16
Do.	30 days' do...	
China	60 Do. do...	221½

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 14th August, 1889.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·661
Temperature of the Air	79·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·1
Dew Point	74·9
Relative humidity of Air	·864
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10).	9·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m., next day)	85·4
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	77·9
General Directions of Wind.*	W, WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	447
Fall of Rain	1·06
Total fall during month	6·26
,, ,, year	57·27
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 15th August	0·47

* From midnight to midnight.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo, 5-15 p.m.

"Hope of Gloster," I. O. G. T., Temperance Hall, Colaba, 8 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 14th:—Himalaya (s), from Calcutta. Yesterday:—Teheran (s), from Hongkong; and Pekin (s), Shanghai.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Clyde (s), for Colombo, China, &c.; and Arara (s), Calcutta.

POLO.—There will be a game this afternoon at 5-15 p.m. Sides will be made up on the ground.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s s Teheran and the s. s. Pekin entered, and the s s Culna and the s. s. Clyde left the dock yesterday.

FRAMJI COWASJI HALL.—The first annual prize exhibition in connection with the Sivajee High School takes place this evening at 5-20 p.m. The Hon. Mr. Justice J. Scott in the chair.

THE MISSING BUFFALOES.—The four buffaloes that were reported missing a few days ago were on Wednesday last found grazing near by the Wodehouse Bridge, Colaba Causeway.

LOST.—Mrs. Knott, residing at the Sirdars' Buildings, reports that she dropped a red plush handbag containing some silver money somewhere between Watson's Hotel and the Old Secretariat on Tuesday last.

GAMBLING AT THE CHURNI ROAD GARDENS.—Inspector Chislett yesterday charged Oomer Ebrahim and two other Mahomedans at the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. P. Ryan with being found gaming at the Churni Road Gardens with cards and money on Wednesday evening. They were convicted and fined Rs. 5 each.

SERIOUS SCALDING ACCIDENT.—A Hindoo labourer named Cooshna Gopal employed in the Fort got seriously scalded on his hands and feet by a bucket of boiling tar accidentally falling upon him on Wednesday last. He was at once removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he is at present lying under treatment.

SELLING PUTRID BEEF.—Two Mahar butchers named Rama Yessoo and Mahadoo Wittoo were yesterday charged by Mr. Enoch Solomon, Market Inspector, before Mr. P. Ryan, at the Girgaum Police Court with exposing for sale in a public place at Gilder Street on Tuesday night last putrid buffalo meat. The two accused, on pleading guilty to the charge, were convicted and fined Rs. 20 each.

GAMBLING AT FALKLAND ROAD.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday Inspector Chislett charged Moreshwar Juggurnath and seven other Hindus before Mr. P. Ryan with being found gaming in a common gaming house at Falkland Road with cards and money on Wednesday night last. The whole of the accused, on admitting the truth of the complaint, were convicted. Accused No. 1 and two others, being previously convicted for a similar offence, were fined Rs. 20 each and the rest Rs. 5 each.

MISAPPROPRIATION OF PROPERTY.—Ragoo Mankoo, a domestic servant in the employ of Ramkrishna Babooljee, was charged by Inspector George before Mr. P. Ryan with criminal misappropriation of property in respect of a silver anklet, valued at Rs. 42, the property of his master. On the theft being reported to the police, accused was arrested on Wednesday while trying to dispose of the article. The complainant gave the accused a good character, and said he was in his service for six years. The Magistrate convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 50, with the alternative of one month's rigorous imprisonment.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday, at the Sonapore Hindoo Burning-ground, respecting the death of a child, aged 3 years, named Shamrao Hurrichundra, the grandson of one Balcrishna Gunnooba, living at Dooker Gully. It appears deceased, with his grand parents, went to a dinner at Sunkersett's house on Tuesday. While playing, them verandah of the house's the deceased cothes caught fire from an open brass lamp, and he was extensively burnt about his right side; from the effects of which he died at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. A verdict of accidental death from burns was recorded.

THEFT BY A MENDICANT.—Kalidas Mohunji, a young Brahmin lad, was yesterday charged before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, by Inspector Young, with stealing a gold *kurra*, valued at Rs. 20, belonging to Luximandas Kalianji, residing at Frere Road. On Wednesday the prisoner and another Brahmin lad visited the house of the complainant and begged alms. While there the prisoner removed the ornament from the wrist of one of Luximandas's children. Although prisoner at first denied the offence he subsequently admitted having committed it. Mr. Cooper, after hearing the evidence, sent him to prison for two months.

THE SEIZURE OF BAD HAMS.—Mr. Crawford, of the firm of Messrs. Crawford and Buckland, yesterday appeared before Mr. Cooper at the Esplanade Police Court, in reference to the recent seizure of bad hams in the Fort by Mr. Higgins, the Superintendent of the Crawford Markets. Mr. Crawford asked his worship's advice regarding the disposal of the hams, which he stated had been seized about a fortnight ago on the premises of Sorabjee Cowasjee and Co., and Messrs. Menesse and Co., Auctioneers. His Worship remarked that before he gave any order it would be necessary for Mr. Crawford to show that the hams were unfit for human food. Mr. Crawford, having stated that the hams were in the court for his worship's inspection, proposed to issue an order for the auctioneers to appear in Court, when his worship decided to record evidence in the matter. His worship accordingly directed that the order should be made out, Mr. Crawford being understood to say that he did not intend to proceed against either firm, but merely wished to have the hams disposed of. The matter will come on for further hearing this afternoon.

THE "STROP TRICK."—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Ardhara Buckhar, a man well known to the police, was placed before Mr. Cooper, by Inspector Stanford, charged with being without any visible means of subsistance, and ordered to show cause why he should not find sureties for his good behaviour. The prisoner, who has been many times previously convicted, was arrested on the Pulton Road on Wednesday, while performing the "strop trick" before a crowd of some thirty natives. His worship, after recording the police evidence, said it appeared the prisoner had no means of gaining a honest livelihood, and that he had been several times convicted. He therefore called upon him to find two sureties for Rs. 50 each, and furthermore bound the accused over in the sum of Rs. 100 to be of good behaviour for one year. The prisoner, on hearing the Magistrate's decision, said no one would stand surety for him, and asked to be deported from Bombay. His Worship said, he was not empowered by the law to do as the accused desired. The accused, remarking that he did not wish to tell lies, asked his worship to dispense with the two sureties, and promised to behave himself in future. The Magistrate regretted that owing to the accused having been so often convicted, he could not take his word, but he gave him one week in which to provide the necessary guarantees.

AN EARTHQUAKE IN MADRAS.

JUST as we were going to press on Monday afternoon, writes the *Madras Mail* we experienced a slight vibration that we would have attributed to the passing of a heavily laden train along the Beach Railway, had one been passing at the time. Our impression that this was due to a slight earthquake, of very brief duration, is confirmed by the following letter that we have received from a correspondent at the Mount:—"There was a distinct, though slight, shock of an earthquake felt here this (Monday) evening, at 4-10. The duration of the shock was very short, about 3 seconds. It appeared to be travelling from west to east, and was accompanied by low distant rumbling, not unlike thunder in the distance, but low or near the ground. My house shook, and a good deal of lime and mortar was displaced, and I thought that some one was on the roof. Many of my friends enquired later on if I had felt the shock, so that there is no doubt it was noticed more or less by nearly all in the Mount." Colonel Stokle, R.A., also writes from the Mount:—"At 4-10 p.m., this afternoon, there was a sharp shock of an earthquake here, accompanied with a noise like an ordinary distant clap of thunder. It appeared to me to travel from west to east. The day has been particularly close and sultry."

MR. T. S. HAMILTON has been appointed Assistant Judge of Surat.

SURGEON H. DIMMOCK has been appointed Superintendent of Mahableshwar.

MR. J. W. WALKER, Acting Judge and Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar, has been allowed privilege leave for three months.

MR. C. E. S. STEELE has been appointed to act as Deputy Commissioner, Thar and Parkar, during the absence of Mr. H. E. Watson.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 16.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

630—H Bicknell—Nanabhoy Wishwanath and another vs Jadowji Camulsey and another—Payne, G and S—Partheard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

532-88—Tyabji and D—Khoombar, Nathoo Daya and others vs Valibai and others—Little, S F and N.

237-87—Mansuklal, D and J—Ruttonsey Lilladhur and others vs Vulubdas Gordhundas and others—Little, S, F and N.

554-88—Crawford and B—Cursondas Govindji vs Vundrawandas Purshotumdas and another—Mulji, B B and L, S, F and N.

34-89—Macfarlane, E and H—Oobbaya Raghowji vs Dayabhoy Cullianji and others—Little, S, F and N.

202-89—Tyabji and D—Kursondas Nurbheram and others vs Rambai—H Bicknell.

393-88—Payne, G and S—Canji Purbut and others vs Kariandan Koonby Badoover and others—Roughton and B.

312-89—Burder and B—James Connell vs J C Bushby and another—Hore, C and B.

374-89—Craigie, L and O—S A Ralli and others vs Tricum Nathoo—Nanu and H.

147-86—Thakurdas, D and C—The Akbar Manufacturing and Press Co vs Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy—Jefferson, B, D and K.

136-89—Payne, G and S—Rampurtab Samrutroy and another vs Premsukh Chundunmul and others—D S Garud.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 14.

Jervois, Captain, Bo, R A, on duty, to Poona.

AUGUST 15.

Cole, Major, Bl, 3rd Dragn Guards, on privilege leave, to Ceylon.

Macnamara, Surgn, 4th Bl, Infy, on privilege leave, to Ceylon.

Merriman, Col, Bo, R E, on duty, to Poona.

Twiss, Lieut, Bo, R E, to Poona.

Loch, Lieut, Bl, Staff Corps, on privilege leave, to Melbourne.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS. REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col the Hon L H Bayley, Commandant, Bo Vol R Corps.

Bombay, 16th August, 1889.

1. The S. I. Rifle Association will take place on the Range, at Colaba, on Saturday, the 17th instant, at 3 o'clock sharp. Distance 500 and 600 yards, 7 shots at each, entries unlimited, one Rupee each entry, each lighting shot two annas. Competitors to provide their own amunition.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following order is notified:—

2. There will be practice on Saturday morning next on the "Cooperage" at tent-pegging. Plain clothes.

By Order,
(Sd.) R. A. WILLIS, Captain, and Acting Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY. BATTERY ORDER

By Major G. W. Roughton, Commandant, B. V. Artillery.

The week commencing Monday, 12th August 1889.

1. The following drills will take place this week at Head-Quarters:—

Wednesday, 6-30 p.m.—Carbine drill.
Friday, 6-30 p.m.—Gun drill.

2. On Saturday, the 17th instant, the Battery will parade at Head-Quarters at 5 p.m. for company drill. Uniform, with forage caps. After the parade the result of the voting for the election of an officer will be declared.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut., Acting Adjutant, Bo. V. A.

THE BOMBAY MINT.

THE following is the statement of silver balance in the Bombay Mint for the week ending 14th August 1889:—

		Rs.
Value of silver held on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 7th August 1889		33,12,493
Value of Government silver on do. do.		13,53,790
Total...Rs.		46,66,283
Add—Silver received during the week on account of the Currency Dept.	Rs. 6,70,899	
Do. do. Government	1,753	
		6,72,652
	Rs.	53,38,935
Deduct—New coin paid to the Bank of Bombay and the Reserve Treasury during the week	2,41,738	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	4	
		2,41,742
Balance on evening of the 14th August 1889 .. Rs.		50,97,193
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held on account of the Currency Department	Rs. 37,86,234	
Do. Government	13,10,959	
	Rs. 50,97,183	
There is in addition awaiting assay—Bullion belonging to private individuals	Rs. 8,37,630	
Do. to Govt.	44,914	
Rs.	8,82,544	
Copper coin ¼ annas paid into the Copper Coin Depot from 8th to 14th August 1889 of the value of Rs.		32,500

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Previously registered.	59 53	64 21	62 85	56 21
Aug. 14, Wednesday.	...	...	...	1 6
,, 15, Thursday...	0 67	0 58	0 41	...
Total...	60 20	64 79	3 26	7 7
Total of corresponding date last year...	49 14	43 77	48 74	48 07
Total of corresponding date of 1887...	69 01	70 60	66 91	64 96

RAINFALL ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

WE are indebted to the Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway, for the following table of rainfall at stations along that line up to the week ending the 12th inst.:—

	In. cts.		In. cts.
Bandora	51 5	Baroda	27 70
Panjoo	59 53	Mehmadabad	24 77
Vaiturna	70 17	Ahmedabad	19 69
Palghur	69 15	Viramgam	24 13
Gholvad	49 40	Wadhwan	19 82
Damaun	57 35	Dabhoi	34 64
Bulsar	38 83	Sevalia	25 24
Navsari	38 30	Godhra	26 20
Surat	28 73	Kharaghola	12 9
Broach	25 74	Kim	29 57

RAINFALL ON THE B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

THE following is the return of rainfall registered at the undermentioned stations at 6 a.m. on the 13th August 1889:—

	Ghadechi. In.ct.	Songad. In.ct.	Dhola. In.ct.	Chuda. In.ct.	Chital. In.ct.	Jetpur. In.ct.
Previously reported	22 57	18 75	27 91	18 55	20 92	20 65
On 13th Aug..	0 13	0 80	0 11	...	0 20	...
Total up to date	22 70	19 55	28 2	18 55	21 12	20 65

H. H. MIR ABDUL HUSAIN KHAN TALPUR has been appointed a Special Magistrate at Hyderabad.

LIEUT. F. WADESON Station Staff Officer, Jacobabad, has been appointed Cantonment Magistrate of Jacobabad.

MR. G. C. WHITWORTH will act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Surat on being relieved at Poona by Mr. W. H. Crowe.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist, and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub, awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslowe's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Aug. 15.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified subject to the confirmation of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant Thomas Aylett Harrison, 2nd Battalion, Dorsetshire Regiment, Officiating Wing Officer, 3rd Battalion The Bombay Rifle Regiment,—12th January 1888.

The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty.—

Lieutenant H R F Anderson, S C.

Chief Secretary to Government.

The undermentioned officers have been granted, by the Secretary of State for India, extensions of leave for the periods specified:—

Surgeon A V Anderson, M B, I M S, one month, private affairs.

Lieutenant J C Hollway, S C, four months, private affairs.

Lieutenant C A S Montgomery, S C, two months, medical certificate.

Major C E Yate, C S I, C M G, S C, three months, medical certificate.

Captain E F Marriott, S C. till 14th February 1890, medical certificate.

Southern Maratha Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.—The undermentioned appointment is made:—

To be Second Lieutenant.

William McAdam Steuart, Gent.

The undermentioned officer will be borne on the rolls of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery as supernumerary:—

Lieutenant H O'Connor.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery.—The following promotion is made:—

Second Lieutenant J S Slater to be Lieutenant vice O'Connor, transferred to the supernumerary list.

The undermentioned Medical Warrant officer is allowed furlough in India for one year on private affairs, under the furlough Regulations of 1875:—

First Grade Assistant Apothecary J A Lobo, Subordinate Medical Department.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Venerable Archdeacon C F H Johnston, M A, is granted furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate from date of departure.

The Reverend W B Preston B A, Junior Chaplain, Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, has passed an examination in the Hindustani language according to the Lower Standard.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr T S Hamilton to be Assistant Judge in the Surat District for the Broach Collectorate, with effect from 23rd July 1889, vice Mr S B Thakur, deceased, continuing to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Surat until the departure of Mr J W Walker on privilege leave, when he should proceed to Ahmednagar to relieve Mr Walker.

Mr G C Whitworth to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Surat on being relieved at Poona by Mr W H Crowe.

Mr J J Heaton is appointed to be a Third Grade Assistant Judge, vice Mr T S Hamilton, promoted, continuing to act, till further orders, as Under Secretary to Government in the Political, Judicial and Educational Departments, and Secretary to the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations.

His Highness Mir Abdul Husain Khan Talpur is appointed, to be a Special Magistrate, and is invested, within the limits of the Hyderabad Municipality.

Mr C E G Crawford, Registrar of her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Appellate Side, Bombay, has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for six weeks—20th December 1887.

Mr Crawford has also been permitted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr S Tagore, Judge and Sessions Judge of Sholapur-Bijapur, is allowed privilege leave for two months and eight days.

Mr C H Jopp is appointed to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Sholapur-Bijapur, in addition to his own duties as Assistant Judge F P, Bijapur, during the absence of Mr Tagore on privilege leave, or till further orders.

Rao Saheb Govind Balwantrao Laghate is appointed to act as Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge and to do duty as Joint Subordinate Judge at Sholapur, until furthers orders.

Mr J Innes, Superintendent and Jailor of the Karachi District Jail, is allowed privilege leave for three months.

Lieutenant F Wadeson, Station Staff Officer, Jacobabad, is appointed to be Cantonment Magistrate of Jacobabad.

Mr Ganesh Narayan Kolhatkar, residing at Satara, is appointed to be a Conciliator under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 2879, for the Satara Taluka, vice Mr Wamanrao Vithalrao, deceased.

Mr Bhimaji Sakharam Kulkarni, residing at Yede Nipani in the Valva Taluka of the Satara District, is appointed to be a Conciliator under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, for that taluka, vice Mr Ganpatrao Vithal Deshmukh, resigned.

Rao Saheb Ramchandra Dinkar Paranjpe and Mr L G Fernandez respectively delivered over and received charge of the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Poona on the 26th ultimo, in the afternoon.

Mr Gopal Keshav has been appointed, under the provisions of Section 40 of Act XIV of 1869 (The Bombay Civil Courts Act), to act as Clerk of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Malegoan in the Nasik District.

Rao Saheb Manohar Vishnu Kathwate delivered over charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Shevgoan in the Ahmednagar District on the 1st instant, before office hours.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to authorise A'zam Narayen Abaji Parnaik, substantive pro tem Mahalkari of Petha Baramati in the Poona District, to exercise, within that petha, the powers of a Mamlatdar.

A'zam Raghavendar Gopal, acting Mahalkari of Hukeri, is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district.

Mr J W Walker, acting Judge and Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar, is allowed privilege leave for three months.

A'zam Manilal Ajitrai, acting Mamlatdar of Thasra in the district of Kaira, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Gulabdass Gopaldass, Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector, Panch Mahals and Rewa Kantha, to act as Deputy Educational Inspector in the same districts during the absence of Khan Saheb Karamalli Rahim Nanjiani, or until further orders.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. E. H. Hoogwerf to act as Head Master of the Poona High School during the absence of Mr. Mahadeo Vishnu Kane, B.A., or until further orders.

Mr M V Kane, acting Head Master, Poona High School, has been granted privilege leave on half pay for two months.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgeon H P Dimmock to be Superintendent of Mahabaleshvar.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr C E S Steele to act as Deputy Commissioner, Thar and Parkar, and District Registrar, Thar and Parkar, during the absence of Mr H E Watson on privilege leave.

Motiram valad Hoolla, Revenue and Police Patil of mauze Kinai, taluka Bhusaval in the Khandesh Collectorate, having been dismissed from office on account of grave misconduct in the discharge of his official duties, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.

Mr F Gleadow, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Fourth Grade, has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr A Dalzell, Assistant Superintendent, Poona and Nasik and Southern Maratha Country Revenue Surveys, has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of leave on medical certificate for six months.

Mr R Courtenay, C S has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of leave on medical certificate for six months.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Surgeon Rastamji Jamshedji Kapadia, L M & S, is allowed privilege leave for two months from such date as he may avail himself thereof.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr H V M Phelips is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Ghar Canals, during the absence of Mr J Young on privilege leave or until further orders.

BY THE COMMISSIONER.

Mr G F Rennison, Sixth Grade, Inspector of Police, on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, is promoted to Fifth Grade, and posted to the Broach City vice Rao Saheb Sadalsing Jalamsing retired.

Mr H J Duggan delivered over and Mr W Allen, C S, received charge of the office of the District Superintendent of Police, Broach, on the 31st ultimo, in the afternoon.

Mr. A. R. Bonus, Assistant Collector, Ahmednagar, delivered over and Mr. M. C. Joshi, Huzur Deputy Collector, received charge of the office of Second Assistant Collector, Ahmednagar, on the 1st instant, in the forenoon.

THE WEATHER.

BOMBAY, Aug. 15th.—Observations taken at 8 a.m.—Explanation of Columns in the Table.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°), and also of the sea-level. The second column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen, and — that it has fallen.

2. The second column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade, or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m. The sixth column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The seventh column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the numbers 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless, and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 16th May to date, and the average rainfall for the same period.

STATIONS.	Barometric Pressure. 8 a.m.	Change in past 24 hours.	Variation from mean of day.	Wind. Direction.	Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. 8 a.m.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Variation from mean of day.	Humidity.	Cloud.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Since 16th May to date.	Variation 16th May to date.
Delhi	29·546	+ ·020	— ·065	Calm	1	80·2	91·1	80·1	+1·0	91	10	0·42	15·06	—2·87a
Agra	29·549	+ ·027	— ·082	S W	3	80·7	86·6	78·9	+0·3	93	10	0·36	18·69	+0·07b
Allahabad	29·540	+ ·010	— ·077	E N E	4	80·2	87·0	79·1	+0·2	87	10	0·08	21·55	+0·64b
Jhansi	29·552	+ ·027	— ·066	W	4	79·4	87·4	74·9	—1·7	92	8	2·23	20·44	—4·03c
Jacobabad	29·434	+ ·002	— ·108	S E	2	84·7	102·0	81·7	+0·6	73	5	...	3·66	—1·08d
Karachi	29·508	— ·029	— ·128	W	17	83·0	91·7	80·7	+2·5	83	9	...	2·97	—1·89
Ajmere	29·565	— ·009	— ·097	W	9	77·8	88·7	76·6	+2·4	89	8	...	13·62	—1·04
Deesa	29·571	— ·036	— ·108	W S W	13	79·3	87·6	75·9	+0·8	88	10	0·02	25·91	+7·07
Rajkot	29·604	— ·021	— ·106	W S W	13	79·4	88·0	75·8	+1·3	88	10	0·03	22·61	+0·85
Neemuch	29·622	— ·003	— ·056	W S W	10	76·7	85·7	73·7	+1·5	89	10	...	22·74	+3·66a
Indore	29·656	...	— ·055	W S W	6	74·3	81·7	71·1	—0·2	88	10	0·05	17·46	—4·03e
Saugor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	29·609	— ·007	— ·071	S	4	73·2	83·5	72·6	—1·5	99	10	3·03	43·03	+3·56e
Hoshangabad	29·651	+ ·022	— ·058	S W	8	74·9	84·8	74·1	+0·2	93	10	0·02	35·23	—1·09
Khandva	29·656	— ·002	— ·057	W	10	75·8	83·7	73·3	—0·6	86	10	0·14	19·36	+0·25b
Raipur	29·566	+ ·038	— ·096	W S W	13	74·5	86·9	74·0	—1·3	98	10	2·74	28·89	—6·36f
Nagpur	29·638	+ ·026	— ·060	WN W	14	75·2	88·2	74·0	—0·8	93	10	1·74	25·40	—5·25g
Amraoti	29·687	+ ·029	— ·030	W S W	10	73·2	81·1	72·8	—0·2	100	10	0·09	19·10	—2·84e
Akola	29·678	+ ·014	— ·052	W	8	76·4	85·5	73·7	+0·2	84	10	...	20·33	—0·42h
Surat	29·666	— ·026	— ·072	WN W	L	79·5	89·0	74·1	—2·0	74	10	0·63	30·72	+1·50b
Malegaon	29·691	— ·001	— ·054	W S W	12	77·5	85·4	73·6	+2·6	79	10	0·01	9·53	—2·91
Bombay	29·724	— ·009	— ·064	W	20	77·4	85·4	76·1	—0·4	89	10	1·21	57·57	+1·44e
Poona	29·745	— ·004	— ·052	N W	14	73·1	83·4	70·0	+0·5	94	10	0·12	11·98	—2·50e
Sholapur	29·766	+ ·015	— ·029	S W	12	74·7	84·2	70·5	—0·1	88	10	0·26	13·59	—0·15e
Ratnagiri	29·778	— ·020	— ·031	S W	12	81·3	83·4	73·9	—0·9	85	8	0·62	91·45	+12·84e
Belgaum	29·803	— ·014	— ·020	W S W	5	69·9	74·7	67·4	+1·0	94	10	0·45	30·51	—0·47b
Goa	29·832	+ ·002	...	W	13	78·0	85·0	76·0	...	95	10	0·42	76·05	...e
Karwar	29·834	+ ·006	— ·023	W	F	78·5	83·2	74·3	+0·1	88	10	0·33	132·84	—40·48e
Mangalore	29·869	+ ·016	+ ·004	Calm	2	77·0	84·8	73·4	—0·6	93	10	0·65	90·19	—0·53
Calicut	29·914	+ ·021	+ ·019	E N E	4	76·0	83·7	74·6	...	92	10	0·39	61·07	—17·02
Cochin	29·922	+ ·020	+ ·012	Calm	M	79·0	85·2	74·7	+1·8	87	10	0·11	50·49	—19·54i
Bangalore	29·847	+ ·034	— ·012	W	8	68·0	78·0	66·0	+0·6	89	9	...	14·76	+1·41b
Secunderabad	29·786	+ ·012	— ·012	W	14	72·5	76·2	69·8	—0·7	86	10	0·20	15·70	—0·15
Masulipatam	29·719	+ ·038	— ·016	WN W	8	80·3	84·6	76·0	—1·2	80	10	0·01	22·17	+6·73a
Bellary	29·833	+ ·004	— ·013	W	11	78·5	79·5	73·9	+0·8	74	10	...	5·02	—0·89b
Cuddapah	29·804	+ ·038	...	W NW	...	80·3	87·6	75·9	...	73	8	...	20·48	+9·38b
Madras	29·787	+ ·020	— ·043	W	6	86·8	93·3	81·0	+4·0	57	9	0·03	7·24	—2·66
Coimbatore	29·892	+ ·011	+ ·019	W S W	7	75·0	87·7	71·8	+1·0	84	3	...	1·90	—3·51
Trichinopoly	29·867	+ ·048	+ ·025	N W	10	80·2	93·6	77·2	+1·2	68	10	...	3·94	—2·89
Negapatam	29·847	+ ·042	+ ·023	W S W	6	82·8	92·6	78·3	+1·7	69	7	...	10·62	+3·79
Colombo	29·948	+ ·043	+ ·023	S S W	13	83·0	85·0	78·5	...	75	4	...	26·20	+2·95

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

a Threatening weather. *b* Dark gloomy weather. *c* Continuous rain for upwards of 12 hours. *d* Sultry. *e* Passing showers during day. *f* Thunder and lightning at distance. *g* Gale of wind. *h* Clouds low, moving rapidly with scuds. *i* Sea slight.

SUMMARY.—Pressure has risen moderately since yesterday in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, at Jacobabad, at several stations in Berar and the Central Provinces, on the Malabar Coast, in the Madras Presidency and in Ceylon. In the Bombay Presidency, however, the barometer is unsteady and in the remaining districts it has fallen moderately. The distribution of pressure is pretty much the same as yesterday, but on account of a further rise of pressure in Ceylon, and a very slight rise at Jacobabad, gradients have increased somewhat and on the West Coast particularly they are more steep than they were yesterday. The highest reading is 29·948" at Colombo and the lowest 29·434" at Jacobabad, giving a total high range of ·514" Pressure is slightly in excess of the normal in Ceylon, the extreme south of the Peninsula, and on the Malabar Coast, but elsewhere it is below the mean of the day, the deficiency being considerable in Gujarat, Sind and Rajputana. Out of the three areas of low pressure noticed yesterday, two have partially filled up and to-day a shallow depression appears to exist a little to the westward of Karachi and the winds are cyclonic over Sind. On the Malabar Coast, calms are reported from Mangalore and Cochin and light East-North-Easterly wind from Calicut. At Jubulpore the wind direction is South, at Allahabad East-North-East, and at Jacobabad South-Easterly. With these exceptions, the ordinary monsoon wind directions prevail over the whole of the country. On the West Coast generally the winds are rather strong and elsewhere they are moderate.

The maximum temperature is about 10. below the mean of the day at Secunderabad and Bellary, 7° at Masulipatam and Amraoti, and 3° to 5° at Agra, Allahabad, Khandwa, Sholapur and Bengalore. Elsewhere the variations either way are small and unimportant. The highest maximum temperature during the past 24 hours was 102° at Jacobabad and it was above 90° at only five other stations, viz., Delhi, Karachi Madras, Trichinopoli and Negapatam. The mean temperature of the day has altered very slightly over whole country, and the only changes worth notice are a fall of 4° at Delhi and 3° at Allahabad, Secunderabad and Bellary.

Except in Sind and the Madras Presidency, humidity has a general tendency to rise slightly in all districts. Skies are nearly overcast everywhere, and light but general rain has fallen at all stations in the Bombay Presidency, on the Malabar Coast, in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Gujarat and the Central Provinces, and also at Indore, Secunderabad, Masulipatam and Madras. The more important falls are 3·03" at Jubbulpore, 2·74" at Raipur, 2·23" at Jhansi, 1·74" at Nagpur and 1·21" at Bombay. Weather conditions generally remain much the same as yesterday, except that on the West Coast rain, in somewhat larger quantities and accompanied by stronger winds, may be expected.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE British s s Arara, 2,601 tons, Captain D Mackinlay, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chupra, 1,432 tons, Captain J Anderson, sails to-day for Rangoon, Calcutta and coast ports with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s.s. Himalaya, 910 tons, Captain C Hugill, arrived in harbour late on Wednesday evening, from Calcutta, with a general cargo and 1 deck passenger.

THE MacIvor Line s s Niagara, 1,978 tons, Captain J. McConochie, cleared yesterday for Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs. Cumming and infant, Mr. J. K. Holt and Mr. C. S. Harvey.

EXTRA STEAMER FROM CHINA.

THE extra P. and O. Co's. s.s. Teheran, 1,670 tons, Captain C. D. James, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from China with a general cargo and 2 deck passengers.

ARRIVAL OF CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's s s Pekin, 2,133 tons, Captain P Harris, arrived in harbour yesterday from China with H M's, China and Australian mails, a general cargo, and 5 first-class passengers, 3 second-class passengers and 1 deck passenger.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's s s Clyde, 2,198 tons, Captain J L Parfitt, sailed yesterday for Colombo and China, &c, with Her Majesty's China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Colombo—Major W W Cole, Mr A Summers, Doctor J M Macnamara, Miss McDowell, and Major A W Hill. For Sydney—Lieut H F Lock, Mr H Moore, Mr and Mrs Pritchard Mr F Anderson, Mr A S Headlam, and Mr C S Wood. For Melbourne—Mr and Mrs Marr, Mr L F Potter, and Mr J Stewart. For Hongkong—Mr David R D Sassoon.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—AUGUST 15.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Niagara	1978	Maconochie.	A	K. Nixon & Co.
,, C. Sinclair	1911	Kewley	B	F. Muir & Co.
,, C. Buchanan	1911	Millar	D	F. Muir & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Clyde	2198	Parfitt	1	P. & O. Co.
,, Manilla	2585	Govino	3	F. Bozzoni.
,, Khiva	1455	Crewe	5	P. & O. Co.
,, Imperatrix	2470	Egger	7	A.-H. Lloyd's S.N.Co
,, Cuba	1301	Agnew	12	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Worsley Hall	2172	Verrill	13	E. Bates & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
14	Himalaya (s)	Hugill	Calcutta, July 25.
15	Teheran (s)	James	Hongkong, July 27.
	Pekin (s)	Harris	Shanghai, July 29.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
15	Clyde (s)	Parfitt	Colombo, China, &c.
	Arara (s)	Mackinlay	Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Karagola, for Kurrachee.
,, Clan Buchanan, for Antwerp and Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Niagara, Maconochie, for Liverpool.
,, Chupra, Anderson, for Rangoon, Calcutta, &c

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
11	Kohinur s	Bullock	Bombay, July 21.
	Bleville s	Pontie	Madras, Aug. 6.
	Goa s	Maclachlan	Bombay, July 21.

TWILL LINING FOR SHIRTS.—A new material specially suitable for Shirts for DISTRICT use and rough wear. It has the absorbent of property Flannel with the softness of Cotton. Samples on application to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 15.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Sinclair s—16 bales paper, A Essoofbhoy; 11 packages medicine, H Mooljee and Co.

Cuba s—50 casks beer, Framjee Sands and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Niagara s—625 boxes bar soap, K Allibhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Ganges s—151 cases candles, N Chandabhoy and Co.

Kerbela s—7 cases medicine, H Mooljee and Co; 2 qr-casks brandy, R Ramchandra and Co.

Clyde s—2 cases books, &c., The Bombay Tract and Book Society; 11 packages provisions, Treacher and Co; 14 cases paper, *Times of India*; 1 pipe wine, M Kussee and Co; 30 cases champagne, S H Bottlewalla; 1 qr-cask wine, Royal Bombay Yacht Club; 20 cases eau-de-cologne, P Bandujee and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Melpomene s—5 cases gold embossed paper, V Abdoolally.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Idar s—10,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 39,720 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 203 bales cotton, K Hindajee.

Worsley Hall s—50 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co; 509 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co; 172 cwts pepper, M Gangjee; 195 cwts myrabolums, G Bharmall; 1,500 cwts myrabolums, C Veerjee; 570 cwts myrabolums, D Sassoon and Co; 6 cwts ivory, B D Armour; 40 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co; 851 cwts myrabolums, S Ramjee.

Niagara s—2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Cuba s—12,006 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 14,002 cwts rapeseed, J C Bushby and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—499 cwts myrabolums, Volkart Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Imperatrix s—300 bales cotton, The Bombay Co, Ld.

FOR GENOA.

Manilla s—200 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Buchanan s—190 bales hemp, J S Kersten.

FOR HONGKONG.

Khiva s—42½ cwts bdellium; 28 cwts bysabole and 14 cwts sharkfins, R Coverjee; 20 bales twist, the Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Co, Ld; 70 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co; 37 bales twist, P F Talati; 100 bales twist, Nan Lee Wah; 50 tons old iron, R Tyebjee; 25 bales twist, A C Esmaljee; 32 bales twist, R S Woonwalla; 50 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co; 8 chests opium, B Balchund.

Clyde s—47 chests opium, N J Abrahm; 1 chest opium, Tata and Co; 3 chests opium, S Settia.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Clyde s—30 bales twist, S Abrahim; 2 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co; 21 chests opium, G Shobagmul.

FOR KOBE.

Khiva s—15 bales twist, The Alliance Manufacturing Co, Ld; 40 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co; 50 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 125 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Khiva s—40 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co.

MR. S. TAGORE, Judge and Sessions Judge of Sholapore-Bijapur, has been granted privilege leave for two months and eight days. During his absence Mr. C. H. Jopp will act in his stead.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills are beyond all doubt the most valuable and most convenient medicines that travellers can take across the seas to distant climes, for change of climate and the new conditions and surroundings of life to which they will be exposed, will assuredly give rise to great disturbances of the system and to such especial morbid states of the blood and constitution generally as will render the use of these effectual remedies highly necessary, for they will find in them a ready and safe means of relief in most of the diseases which afflict the human race, and with them at hand they may be said to have a physician always at their call. 6

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 16th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Brooklyn Hall," Bellasis Road, opposite Messrs. Treacher and Co., Limited, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, glass and crockery-ware, a sweet-toned square pianoforte by Soehns, marble clock, iron-safe on stand, table ornaments, China flower vases, pictures, table and hanging lamps, &c., the property of Mrs. E. Gibbons.
The property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 17th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 12, Marine Lines, next to 4th Rifle Mess, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood, teakwood and inlaid satinwood household furniture, of the latest design, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, superior table ornaments and China flower vases, 80 lbs. officers' tent and routie, English plated mounted single harness, gentleman's saddles, door curtains, &c., the property of Colonel J. T. Watling, 4th Rifles.
Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
On MONDAY next, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms;
10 bales grey shirtings.
5 ,, ,, dhoties,
7 cases white stripes.
5 ,, ,, mulls.
5 ,, ,, T red cambrics.
On account of the concerned—
10 cases writing and copying ink and gum liquid.
5 ,, harness polish, kid reviver, &c.
By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Mahomedally Adamjee—
185—283-284—2 cases studs and buttons.
On account and at the risk of Allibhoy, Moola Hussonally—
A M H—3 cases files.
AT 2 P.M.
1 handsome strong double-seated brougham.
1 strong office shigram.
1 English-built stylish dog cart.
1 English-built four wheeled dog cart.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

NOTICE TO PRINTERS.
SALE OF ENGLISH PRINTING INK.
On MONDAY next, the 19th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the concerned—
Ex s. s. Clan Mackay.
M & Co. 1-12 5 cases 20 tons each 56 lbs. printing ink.
7 ,, 40 tons each 28 lbs. printing ink.
Ex s. s. Clan Graham.
S 1-12 5 cases 20 tins each 56 lbs. printing ink.
7 ,, 40 tins each 28 lbs. printing ink.
The above will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN BAPOO KHOTE STREET OR JAMLEE MOHOLLA, OUTSIDE THE FORT.
On TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Vundrawundas Virzlall, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Abdoola Hajee, Tar Khatijabai, his wife, Esmall Abdoola and Hajrabai, wife of Jooma Goolam Hoosein and Noor Mahomed Hajee Tar, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indentures of mortgage and further charge, dated respectively the 28th day of September 1883, and 22nd day of December 1884 the following landed property, viz.:—
All that piece of Government ground, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Bapoo Khote Street, in the registration sub-district of Fort, without the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Municipality under No. 76 and by the Collector of land revenue under old No. 1005, new No. 8189, old survey No. 1971, and new survey No. 1211, containing by admeasurement 146 and six-ninths square yard or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the sweeper's passage, on the west by the said Bapoo Khote Street or Jamlee Moholla, on the north by the house of the said Noor Mahomed Haji Tar, and on the south by the house of Khutree Aba Jooma.
For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to the undersigned.

Under instructions from Messrs. Cursetjee Nowrojee Wadia and Dorabjee Nowrojee Wadia, the executors of the will of Mr. Nowrojee Jamsetjee Wadia, and at the risk of Hajee Aboo Ahmed, the undersigned will on the 7th day of September 1889 at 3 o'clock in the afternoon on the premises sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardesir Hormasjee and Dinshaw, Solicitors for Mr. Dorabjee Nanabhoy Wadia, Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, Solicitors for Mr. Cursetjee Nowrojee Wadia or to the undersigned.
All that piece of land admeasuring 1213 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of land revenue under No.—with the dwelling house, standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal assessment under No. 13 and 14, bounded on the east by a sweeper's passage, on the west by Cowasjee Patel Street, on the north by Tod Street, and on the south by the property known as Patel's family house, and which said premises have for many years past been in the occupation of the heirs of the late Mr. Nowrojee Jamsetjee Wadia.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, August 16, 1889.

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CEYLON TEAS in PACKETS, BOXES, or CHESTS of any size.
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POWERFUL Binocular, Field, Sporting, or Race Glasses from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100, or made of Aluminium, which has the advantage of being extremely light, Rs. 80 to Rs. 150. Telescopic Binoculars possessing the maximum of power and penetration, Rs. 150 to Rs. 250.
OPERA GLASSES, in Morocco, Russia, Japanned Ivory, Tortoiseshell, Mother-o'-Pearl (plain or stained), Aluminum, Plush, &c., &c.
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 150.

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THE Author accompanied the last Expedition under GENERAL SIR HARRY PRENDERGAST in November 1885 and remained in Upper Burma after the Conquest until June 1887.
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A limited space only will be reserved in the GUIDE for advertisements, for which early application is invited.
In consequence of the difficulty in getting together reliable matter for the Guide portion of the work, and the preparation of numerous illustrations, which must be executed in England, some delay necessarily will arise in delivery. But intending Subscribers should not delay in registering their names at the above address.

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SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,
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DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when all other drugs have failed.

AMERICAN DENTAL ROOMS.

THOSE who suffer from offensive breath issuing from the mouth, thus causing unpleasantness in societies, can have this evil efficiently and permanently removed only by means of "Compressed Air" as discovered by Dr. Burgess and commonly used in America.—Dr. Bode, American Dental Rooms, Fort, 29, Church Street.

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MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

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No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE of valuable landed property at Dhunjee Doongaria Street (known as Nana Bhota's house).
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 16th instant, 1889, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee and with the consent of the mortgagors, all that piece of Fazendari land, with the messuage tenements, and dwelling house, situate on the east side of Dhunjee Doongaria Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bhooleshwur, containing by admeasurement about 166 5-9 square yards, assessed by the Municipality under Street Nos. 30 37 and Ward No. 667, and bounded on the east by a sweeper's passage, on the west by the said Dhunjee Doongaria Street, on the north by the house of Framjee Maneckjee Gugrat, and on the south by the house of Dhunjeebhoy Byramjee Bhajeewalla.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, August 16, 1889.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of Building Materials, &c., Saved from the Fire at the Bombay Cotton Company's Press, at Colaba.
On THURSDAY, the 22nd inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Victoria Bunder, Colaba, by order and on account of the concerned.
A quantity of building materials such as teak beams, posts, rafters, bricks, &c., saved from the fire that took place some time ago in the Bombay Cotton Press Company's building at Colaba.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MALABAR HILL.
Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant at 4 p.m., on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, Messrs. Hirajee Cowasjee Colah, Byramjee Dossabhoy Mamana, Cursetjee Nowrojee Davur, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Abba Hubib, the following valuable landed property:—
All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, together with the messuage, tenements, or dwelling-houses standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 2,500 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. 156, new Survey Nos. 7288 and 7289, situate on the north side of the Malabar Hill Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the land belonging to the trust estate of Cooverbai, widow of Sorabjee Cursetjee Thoothi, and leased to Bohra Abdool Hoosein Heptoola, on the west by the land belonging to Ismail Abba, and partly by other land belonging to the trust estate of Cooverbai, widow of Sorabjee Cursetjee Thoothi, on the north by the Upper Ridge of the Malabar Hill, and on the south by the Malabar Hill Road.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, Attorneys to the mortgagees.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, August 16, 1889.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF LAMP-BLACK AND EARTHENWARE.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Ebramji Esoofji—
X O Bombay—6-15 10 cases } lamp-black.
,, 10 ,,
E F Bombay—1- 5 5 ,, } lamp-black.
,, 15 ,,
16-20 5 ,,
On account of Khoja Allarukhia Sachoo—
K A S, M P and Co.—1-8 cases earthenware
A S M P and Co.—404-10-7 crates ,,
K A S, M P and Co.—26-36—8 ,, ,,
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, plated ware, glass and crockery ware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, handsome hanging and table kerosine lamps, first-rate pictures and oleographs, &c., &c., the property of M. J. Carroll, Esq., changing his residence.
The property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods
AT 1-30 p.m.
1 handsome strong-built pony cart
1 powerful bay Arab horse, 14-3 goes in saddle and harness
1 second-hand office shigram
1 handsome strong-built glass-fronted miniature brougham.
2 child's pony with saddle.
1 strong waler horse, aged, quiet, good trotter.
1 handsome strong high-wheeled dog-cart.
1 second-hand strong landau.
15 mumdas for saddle.

On THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Kharas Hall," Breach Candy, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood French-polished and inlaid household furniture, plated glass and crockery ware, very handsome 12 and 24 lights hanging chandeliers "by Nash," 1,2,3, 4 and 6 lights hanging argand lamps by Tucker and Sons, wall shades and wall lamps, very rich large size Brussels carpets with border, first rate marble and gilt clocks striking hours and half-hours, rich table ornaments, &c., &c., the property of Messrs. Meherjeebhoy and Rustomjee Sorabjee Kharas, changing their residence.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF PEARLS.
On THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Motichand Harakhchand.
1 bunch of 7 strings containing 212 pearls weighing about 277 carats.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, August 16, 1889.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 15.

Consols receded ⅛ per cent. in London yesterday, returning to Monday's price of 98⅛. Silver was 1-16d. lower, at 42 5-16d., but Rupee Securities were unchanged in each denomination. Indian Sterling Loan remained at 107¾. Hard Spelter was 10s. dearer, at £14. In Paris, Rentes were unaltered, at 85½; but Exchange on London was again a trifle higher, at fcs. 25·23½.

The weekly biddings for Council Bills on India yesterday resulted in some 18½ lakhs being allotted to Calcutta, 4 lakhs to Bombay, and 3 lakhs to Madras at 1s. 4 3-16d., besides 9 lakhs of Wire Transfers to Calcutta, at 1s. 4 7-32d., tenders at these rates having received their amounts in full in each case. Compared with last Wednesday's sales the above rates show no change, the only extra allotment in the meantime having been 2 lakhs of Transfers on Madras at 1s. 4¼d. Thirty-five lakhs will be offered again next week.

In General Produce, Linseed was steady at some further advance in prices, Calcutta seed to arrive via the Canal being quoted 3d. per quarter higher, while Liverpool quality had moved up to the same extent to arrive by both routes, Bombay Seed remaining unchanged at 44s. per quarter to arrive. Rapeseed was quiet at a further decline of 6d. per quarter, both in Calcutta Brown and Yellow Cawnpore to arrive. Wheat was quiet at Tuesday's quotations, both from London and Liverpool.

The spot price of Mid.-American Cotton advanced 1-16d. per lb. in Liverpool yesterday, and American Arrivals for August-September delivery were 3-64d. higher, their value in all other positions being unchanged. The market closed firm with a good demand for Surats (though these were quite unchanged in value), the total Sales having reached 12,000 bales, inclusive of 1,200 Surats. The Manchester market was quiet but steady.

In New York, ready Mid-Uplands remained at 11 5-16 cents, but September Futures were 5 points, and for August they were 7 points higher, at 10·35 cents, and 10·61 cents, respectively.

We have nothing to report locally regarding Cotton this evening, the market having been closed to-day on account of the death of a prominent native merchant.

Excepting at Nagpore and Broach, where about 1¾ inches had been registered, the fall of rain had not exceeded one inch in any part of the Cotton area since the date of the previous telegraphic Weather and Crop reports according to the returns issued to-day, while at Cawnpore and Berar, in the Bengal circle, in the Omrawuttee districts of Dhulia and Julgaum and at Dhollera, no further rain had fallen. At Cawnpore and in the Dharwar district of Hubli more rain was needed; but no complaint comes from any other quarter, and the general tenor of the latest advices is that the Cotton plants are flourishing.

Wheat has not been enquired for to any extent for export, the purchases which have transpired having been mainly for local consumption, and a small business on the whole has been done, while prices remain at the previous level.

Seeds are now very quiet in tone, and prices of *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* are weak, if not actually lower. Only a small business has been done in these, while other descriptions are neglected and nominally unaltered in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	2,295	bales.
Wheat	9,277	cwt.
Linseed	1,483	,,
Rapeseed	13,485	,,
Gingelly seed	607	,,
Castor seed	959	,,

Freights continue dull with little enquiry for room to any port; but quotations are nominally unchanged in the absence of actual business to test them, though weak. The Clan Buchanan (s) has been fixed with a full cargo at 21s. 6d. per ton for this month's loading.

Exchange opened with a quiet feeling, and at first things looked as if they would be weak, as 1s. 4⅜d. was the quoted rate for 3 months' sight Credits for August delivery, at which, however, only one bank bought, and some ready private demand was sold at 1s. 4¼d. to a moderate extent; but the market steadied at once on the receipt of Calcutta advices and the advance in the Bank rate, and at closing the following were the ready quotations, forward Bank Telegraphic being quoted at 1s. 4 1-32d. for December-February transfer and 3 months' sight Credits at 1s. 4 7-16d. for November-March delivery.

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 7-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 3-16d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 5-16d.	,,
Credits do.	1s. 4 13-32d.	,,
Francs do.	1·73	,,

The usual weekly official statement relating to Silver at the Mint gives the following figures:—

Value of Silver in the Mint on 7th August 1889 Rs.	46,66,283
Silver received during the week	672,652
Rs.	53,38,935
New coin paid during the week	241,742
Rs.	50,97,193
Bullion belonging to private individuals	8,82,544
Rs.	59,79,737
Last week	53,15,535

Money.—The outward flow of money from the coffers of the Presidency Bank indicated by the last weekly return would appear to continue, as indeed might be expected from the cause of the movement, and the directors at their meeting this afternoon raised their rates by one per cent., making the minimum stand at 5 per cent. per annum.

Government Paper—Further weakened by the rise in the Bank of Bombay rate, this market has been drooping, and a further decline in rates for Fours has been established, the cash price, which was quoted in the earlier part of the day at par, having receded to 99 15-16, with the 30th instant and end of September accounts quoted at 99⅞ and 99⅜ respectively. For 4½ per cent Papers 103¾ is still the nominal rate.

Shares have been a very quiet market to-day and the only changes on Mill Scrip which we have to notice are an advance of Rs. 10 in Howard and Bullough Mill shares, at Rs. 680, and a decline of Rs. 5 in Connaught and Luckmidas Khimji, at Rs. 675 and Rs. 990, respectively, and of Rs. 2½ in Queen, at Rs. 890. Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 25 lower for the first issue, at Rs. 2,625, and Rs. 5 for the others, at Rs. 905. Bombay Fire are Rs. 10 down, at Rs. 1,000.

[For latest Stock and Share Prices see page 3.]

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

(August 15.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
America.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
China.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
Moulmein route to Siam right.
Bangkok-Saigon section still interrupted.
Cable Australia-New Zealand interrupted.
Cable between Java and Sumatra interrupted.
Telegrams to and from Sumatra will be carried by steamer leaving Anger daily.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 15th Aug. 1889.

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission.* Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	15	7	10	...	45
Suez	15	6	30	1	12

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 15th Aug. 1889.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	2	30	...	14
,, Kurrachee	...	18	...	1
,, Madras	...	22	...	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees. The announcement must be authenticated.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DENNYS—August 10, at Delhi, the wife of Lieut H T Dennys, B S C, of a son.
LAWRENCE—August 8, at "Firhill," Simla, the wife of Col. W A Lawrence, 7th Bengal Cavalry, of a daughter.
MASON—August 12, at Calcutta, the wife of W M Mason, of a son.
HARRISON—August 10, at Allahabad, the wife of C E G Harrison, E I Railway, of a daughter.
SINHA—August 10, at Allahabad, the wife of Kumar Shivanath Sinha, Barrister-at-Law, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

CORYTON—ESPEON—August 7, at Christ Church, Mozufferpore, Tirhoot, by the Rev G Richardson, Richard Wybrants, eldest son of Captain George F Coryton, late 10th Foot, to Madelline Juliette Elisabeth, youngest daughter of Emile Espeon.

DEATHS.

DYSON—August 10, at Jessore, C L Dyson, Bengal Police.
FRASER—August 5, at Nagpore, C P, Leith, infant son of A H L Fraser, C S.
RIDSDALE—August 10, at Calcutta, Ellen Ridsdale, widow of G M M Ridsdale, late Dist Supdt of Bengal Police, Hazaribagh.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1889.

The report brought by last mail of the debate in the House on the "Corrupt Magistrates in India" is interesting in many ways, and affords excellent illustration of the mode in which Indian matters are misunderstood in England. Even the Thunderer is coming round to that view as regards the Crawford case and its numerous pendants, for the *Times* in its few words of comment on the debate endorsed "the pertinent though probably unpalatable remark" of Sir George Campbell, "who has some right to have an opinion about Indian affairs" that "he would not go into details because he did not think the House would understand them." Perhaps the point which is most strongly brought out by the report of the speeches is the marked difference in tone and statesmanship on the one side of the utterances of Mr. Cameron, Mr. Baumann, Sir W. Plowden, and Sir J. Gorst, and on the other of the remarks of Mr. Bryce, Sir G. Campbell, and Mr. Bradlaugh. It may seem strange that we have apparently made Sir J. Gorst and Mr. Bradlaugh change sides. But the reason for this is evident when all speeches are considered. Nothing could have been more lamer than the Under-Secretary's protest that he was unprepared, Dr. Cameron having repeatedly called his attention to the subject. Nothing could have been meaner than his remarks on the Government guarantee. "His own opinion was strongly opposed to such a practice except in extreme cases of necessity, but it was the practice in India." One would really think from the above remark that it was the ordinary daily practice of Government officials in India to offer indemnities to criminals on condition that they spoke the whole truth. Then the spokesman of the India Office proceeded to say that the indemnity went too far with respect to the offices purchased by corruption, but that it was essential to the Government of India to keep its credit with the officers to whom the guarantee had been given, and that the Secretary of State could not, without throwing the whole Government of Bombay into confusion, repudiate an engagement of that kind. And yet in the same breath he asked for the cordial approval of the House to the action taken by the Secretary of State in forcing the Bombay Government to break its plighted word. Dr. Cameron naturally dwelt on the facts that "in many cases that promise (the guarantee given by Government) had been violated, the Government had gone on no definite principle, sometimes changing and sometimes suspending officials." Sir J. Gorst's reply was to show that this was all due to the action of the Secretary of State, and "he appealed to the House in these circumstances to say whether it was possible for the Secretary of State to have acted more justly, more energetically, and with more propriety than he had done in this matter." Certainly Lord Reay and his Councillors are to be pitied for having to serve such a master as the Under-Secretary in the House of Commons makes him out to be.

On the other hand, though Mr. Bradlaugh apparently was prepared to support the motion for adjournment, if it had been necessary to divide the House, it is clear from the manly, outspoken tone of his speech, that if only the true facts are brought to his knowledge he will prove a powerful support to the cause of common-sense and common honesty. That honourable member aspires to follow in the path of John Bright and Henry Fawcett as "member for India." It is evident that with or without knowledge he will join in the fray when any Indian question is on the board, and no labour can be then lost, the object of which is to place Indian matters in their true light before the British Parliament. A succinct history of the whole matter should be drawn up, giving to each point its right proportion. The truth of the Ganesh Narayen Sathe scandal should be laid bare, showing how a scheme was devised by intriguers in Poona to intimidate the witnesses before the Commission; how a Judge of the local High Court blindly fell into the trap and dragged a weak brother with him; how extra and unjudicial utterances steeped in judicial lore have been dragged across the scent in order to divert the attention of the public and of the authorities in England from the plain commonsense view of the facts; how, in order to reach the centre of the mass of corruption, which had spread through two-thirds of the presidency, it was absolutely necessary to give the fullest indemnity, otherwise the whole truth would never have been known; how that now Mr. Crawford's cause is lost beyond hope, his friends are simply keeping up the agitation through feelings of personal spite and vengeance against Lord Reay, who is supposed to be the cause of Mr. Crawford's ruin. Let all these facts be clearly brought to the knowledge of members of the House, and we have no fear as to what the result will be. Mr. Baumann has intimated his intention of taking "any opportunity the forms of the House afford him on the Indian Budget of calling attention to the management of the prosecution by Lord Reay's Government, whose action has been most unjust and vindictive." We trust that ere that opportunity has been afforded the true facts will have been placed before independent members of Parliament.

Most fortunately Mr. Bryce, whose name is a host in itself, was in Bombay last year and learned the truth at first hand. In his speech, which well repays perusal, he brought out certain important facts; that an indemnity was an essential requisite; that if an indemnity was given it was absolutely necessary that it should be adhered to; that the corruption was all but universal, and therefore it would be impossible to dispense with the services of all those who were known to be guilty, while it would be dishonourable to mete out punishment to those only who by their candour had exposed the evil; that there was a notorious distinction between the degrees of corruption involved in giving corrupt decisions for bribes and in purchasing judicial offices; that there had been no judicial decision of any High Court, but merely the *obiter dicta* of one Judge, which by no means met with universal approval. These and other equally important points were clearly pointed out by the member for Aberdeen. Mr. Bryce has had the good fortune to learn his facts on the spot; Mr. Bradlaugh and other members have not been so fortunate. Uninstructed public opinion in England will naturally adopt the platitudes of Sir W. Plowden that the purity of administration must be preserved at all hazards. Of course it must. We do not require Sir William Plowden to lecture us on the text that Magistrates should not pay money in order to obtain the promotion which they think is due to them, or to avert transfers which would be ruinous to their prospects. But the ordinary British public will with difficulty grasp the fact that the vicious system was forced upon the unfortunate subordinate officials. It is very easy to say that as pure waters cannot be drawn from a polluted spring, justice cannot proceed from a corrupt source. If an ideal purity is to be insisted on in our administration of India, then the sooner we make a clean sweep of all subordinate officials the better. And this not only in Bombay but throughout India. As the *Pioneer* showed in a recent article, the remarks to which we are accustomed on this subject apply with full force to the Punjaub. But every one who has experience of the country knows that within the last twenty years there has been a steady improvement in the tone of native officialdom. Of course, a canker sore, like that which has lately been cut out, must cause an immense amount of mischief. But it would have been far worse to have let the sore continue poisoning the whole body politic. As Mr. Bryce and Sir G. Campbell showed, the Bombay Government deserve the greatest credit for going to the bottom of the whole affair and eliciting the fullest revelation of the state of facts. The facts are not yet fully known in England, but a suspicion of the truth is dawning on the minds of the most dense.

General Boulanger and his two "accomplices," Count Dillon and M. Henri Rochefort, have been found guilty of conspiring to overthrow the Government of the Republic. The General has been, in addition, found guilty on the charge of misappropriating public money and embezzlement. The punishment awarded is imprisonment in a "walled fortress," by which is probably to be understood—since all fortresses are walled—that the condamnés would be confined within the *enceinte* of a fortress if they were in the clutches of the Government. As a matter of fact, the accused are now either in London reading the accounts of the process in the papers, or on their way to the United States, and the imprisonment will be purely honorary. The trial having taken place in their absence is in itself only a species of rehearsal of the real trial which must take place if the accused elect to return to France and take their seats in the dock—if so august a tribunal as the Senate constituted as a High Court of Justice has so commonplace an arrangement for the humiliation of political adversaries. The competence of the Senate to hear and adjudicate on charges of treason and "embezzlement" has been called in question, and by way of protest the members of the Right withdrew from the Chamber. Whether this shadowy and unreal trial of absent men, who cannot be made personally amenable, and who dispute and deride the jurisdiction of their political enemies, will have the effect of branding the General and his partisans as criminals may be doubted. Every one will remember that nothing was said of the emblezzlement or misappropriation of public funds until the alarming success of the General in the Departments of the Nord and the Seine put the Government to its wits' end to find some means of conjuring a danger which menaced its existence. No one will believe, except on the very strongest evidence, that the ex-Minister of War embezzled public monies like a dishonest clerk. The fact is, in times of political passion partisans will hold an adversary whom they fear guilty of all the crimes in the calendar, from murder down to picking pockets. When Napoleon ordered the trial of General Moreau because he was included with others in a charge of conspiracy to assassinate the Emperor, the Court surpassed the Imperial desires and found the hero of Hohenlinden guilty, "just as if he were a pilferer of pocket handkerchiefs," said His Majesty in real or affected indignation. Whether this facile conviction before a tribunal composed of angry and terrified enemies will strengthen the hands of the Ministry at the approaching elections, events will show. Special legislation has made it impossible for the General or any one else to stand for more than one constituency. Such a law, had it existed, would have deprived the French people in their extremity after the fall of Paris of the only means available, intimating their desire to entrust to M. Thiers the almost hopeless task of saving the country from impending destruction at the hands of foreign and domestic enemies. But even without this disabling enactment the condemnation of the General, involving, as it does, loss of civil rights, would disqualify him for a seat in the Chamber of Representatives. Boulangism be headed off in this direction, it may find some other and more effective means of accomplishing its "mission." What are the chances of an 18th Brumaire or a 2nd December? Has French history grown weary of repeating itself? Perhaps.

At the instance of Mr. Roughton, the Corporation yesterday decided to take counsel's opinion as to the character of certain stringent and wholly unexpected provisions in the draft of a lease for the land on which the foundation of the new Municipal buildings are now being laid. It appears that Government reserves a covenanted right at any moment to enter the new and costly buildings and direct the President to remove his chair in order that they may dig beneath it to search for minerals. They also require that the building should be erected according to designs which the Public Works approve; and the buildings when completed may have to be taken down in default of such approval. By another covenant the building, worth ten or twelve lakhs, would be liable to forfeiture to Government if a window were found broken or damage to the amount of Rs. 5 were left unrepaired. The Municipal Commissioner said that it could never have been intended to impose such inappropriate provisions upon the Corporation. The stereotyped Esplanade form of lease had been sent in, no doubt, in the usual routine. Mr. Roughton said that the Esplanade form of lease was most objectionable and oppressive, and was the subject of widespread but unavailing complaint. Another subject of strong protest was the demand of six thousand annas per annum rent for the land which was originally sold to the Corporation for Rs. 15 per yard, nothing whatever being said at the time of a rent in perpetuity. The Honourable Mr. Mehta and others expressed their opinion that the Government had not dealt fairly with the Corporation in this matter, and it was resolved to take counsel's opinion as to the liability of the Corporation and the validity of the provisions laid down in the draft of lease.

Messrs. Macmillan and Company have published in a well printed volume the three articles which Mr. Edward Clifford contributed to the *Nineteenth Century* on Father Damien De Veuster and his field of labour, so that all may have in convenient form a record of the fight which that remarkable man made against a terrible disease. The work has a special interest for Bombay, the concluding chapter, "Our Next Duty," being devoted to the consideration of the evil of leprosy in this Presidency and throughout India. It is gratifying to find that the author has obtained in the *Bombay Gazette* much valuable information which he has been able to make widely known in furtherance of a cause which we have long had at heart. An excellent likeness of Father Damien and a *facsimile* of his handwriting are features of the volume.

Telegraphic messages from China received yesterday report the Indian yarn market as drooping with a still further downward tendency. The sales for the week ending yesterday were only 2,500 to 3,000 bales, exchange being Rs. 225 per 100 dollars. The mill-owners in Bombay have reduced their rates fully one-eighth of an anna per lb. and yet buyers could not be induced to do any business, the fact being that there are large stocks still uncleared in China and Japan.

Professor G. W. Forrest has been appointed to act as Principal of the Elphinstone College, in consequence of the absence of Dr. Peterson, until the arrival of Professor Hawthornethwaite, or other arrangements can be made.

A long discussion took place at the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation yesterday, on the subject of the terms for the additional ground for the site of the new Municipal offices, and Mr. Javerilal moved that sanction be given for payment of Rs. 24,000 for the additional 600 square yards. Mr. Roughton, however, moved as an amendment that the consideration of the letter from Government be deferred, and that before purchasing any additional land the opinion of counsel be obtained as to whether the Corporation were bound to take a lease in the ordinary Esplanade form, or whether they were not entitled to a lease in the ordinary form, or even a grant. Mr. Roughton went on to explain the unfortunate position the Corporation might find themselves in by taking a lease on the ordinary Esplanade form, for Government could without any compensation enter any part of the premises and dig for minerals if they wanted to. Amongst other things the covenant contained most absolute provisions as to repairs and damages. He strongly advised the Corporation to incur no expense until they thoroughly understood their position. The result of Mr. Roughton's explanation was that Mr. Javerilal's motion was withdrawn, and Mr. Roughton's proposal agreed to unanimously.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation had under discussion the Bill to render illegal the adulteration of ghee, and Mr. Javerilal proposed that the Corporation should approve of the draft Bill, trusting that it would became law as early as possible. In the discussion which followed, Mr. Dinshaw Edulji Watcha urged that the adulteration of ghee should only be rendered punishable when it was proved to be deleterious to public health; but Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee explained how under the present Act it was impossible to bring offenders to justice; and whether the adulteration of ghee was proved injurious to health on not, it was deemed advisable to make an exception in regard to it, considering it was so largely consumed. The resolution was accordingly passed.

The case of alleged incendiarism at Elphinstone Road was continued before Mr. Ryan at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday. In the evidence which was led, Mr. Grennan, Inspector of Police, stated how he found in the burning house planks and matting which smelt strongly of kerosine oil, while trains of gunny saturated with oil were laid through the house and nailed to the windows. Other witnesses corroborated, and the case was adjourned till next Wednesday.

The Bank of Bombay yesterday raised its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 5 per cent.

Mr. J. J. Heaton, C.S., has been appointed a Third Grade Assistant Judge.

The Ven. Archdeacon Johnston, M.A., has been granted furlough to Europe for one year on medical certificate.

Mr. C. E. G. Crawford, Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, has been allowed an extension of furlough for six weeks; Mr. Crawford has also been allowed to return to his duty within the period of his leave.

Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Judge of the Bombay Court of Small Causes, having resigned his seat on the Corporation, Mr. Darashaw R. Chichgar has come forward as a candidate for the vacancy which is to be filled by the Justices. Mr. Chichgar is held in high esteem by all who know him, and his contributions to vernacular journals, especially on sanitary questions, of which he has made a special study, are well spoken of.

As was to be expected from the comparatively poor crop in the North-West Provinces and the Central Provinces last season the exports during the quarter ending 30th June show a marked decrease, amounting to close on 390,000 cwts., valued at over 156 lakhs of rupees. On the other hand the decrease in value due to the falling off in the exports of wheat was more than counterbalanced by a large increase in the shipments of raw cotton, amounting to 487,000 cwts., valued at over 232 lakhs. For the rest the trade of the quarter was steady.

The Council of Regency at Patiala have received a reply from the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab to the effect that during their stay in Simla next month their *murasla* on the subject of the delegation of full powers to the Maharaja will be discussed.

The recent rains seem to have done some good in Lahore in respect of cholera. Only two cases were reported on Sunday, one proving fatal. Of a total of thirty-five persons treated up to date twenty-one have died, seven recovered, and seven remain under treatment.

Lord William Beresford will shortly pay a visit to Lucknow, when Captain Streatfeild will act as Military Secretary.

The Simla Allowances Committee have concluded taking evidence on the subject of the introduction of the warrant system in lieu of travelling allowance.

Court Fee Stamps yield a considerable revenue in the Central Provinces, the amount last year being about two-thirds of the total stamp revenue of over fifteen lakhs. In order to facilitate the purchase of stamps in local centres, it is proposed to employ the agency of sub-postmasters and schoolmasters. The profit derived from the sale of stamps is small, and last year there was a reduction of no fewer than 268 in the number of private vendors. There were seventy prosecutions for breaches of the stamp law during the year, resulting in fifty-nine convictions. In only one case was the reward paid to an informer.

The Secretary of State for India has been asked by the Supreme Government to sanction a revised estimate amounting to Rs. 44,74,941 for the cost of the Orissa Coast Canal.

The Delhi-Kalka Railway management have obtained the permission of the Superintendent of the Government Prison at Umballa to utilise the services of four hundred prisoners to work on the line, owing to the failure of some of their contractors.

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

GENERAL BOULANGER'S TRIAL AND SENTENCE.

IMPRISONMENT IN A WALLED FORTRESS.

PARIS, AUG 14.

The Court assembled to try General Boulanger, Count Dillon, and M. Rochefort has found all three guilty of conspiracy against the Republic.

The Court also found General Boulanger guilty of misapplying and embezzling the funds of his office whilst Minister of War, and refused to recognise any extenuating circumstances.

PARIS, AUG. 15.

The sentence of the Court on General Boulanger, Count Dillon, and M. Rochefort was passed last evening. They are to be imprisoned within a walled fortress.

MR. HERBERT GLADSTONE LIBELLED.

ACTION AGAINST AN INDIAN JOURNAL.

LONDON, AUG. 15.

Mr. Herbert Gladstone has initiated proceedings for libel against an Indian newspaper, which is unnamed, for accusing him of dishonourable conduct.

One of the evening papers asserts that it was a Conservative Member of Parliament who drew Mr. Gladstone's attention to the matter and furnished him with a copy containing the offensive paragraph.

MRS. MAYBRICK PROSTRATE.

LIVERPOOL, AUG. 15.

Mrs. Maybrick, who has borne up resolutely from the time of her sentence, is now reported to be prostrate.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

FRENCH IRONCLADS ORDERED TO CRETE.

PARIS, AUG. 14.

Three French ironclads have gone to Crete.

THE BOULANGER TRIAL.

General Boulanger has been found guilty of treason and embezzlement, and Count Dillon and M. Rochefort for complicity of treason. All three have been sentenced to deportation to fortified places. They have further to bear the costs of the trial.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT HAMBURG.

LONDON, AUG. 15.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales has gone to Hamburg, where he is taking the waters.

SIMPLY A RISE ON DUTIES.

ST. PETERSBURG, AUG 14.

The Russian Government have decided to raise the duties on all articles exported from Afghanistan except wood.

THE TITHES BILL AMENDED.

LONDON, AUG 15.

Yielding to the opposition of the Liberals and some Conservative members, Government have agreed to amend the Tithes Bill. By making the landlords liable to the tithes instead of the occupiers, this amendment will involve the Session being prolonged.

MAKING ENGLAND HOT FOR BOULANGER.

There is some talk of the French Government demanding the extradition of Boulanger on a charge of embezzlement, of which he has been found guilty.

AFFAIRS IN ZANZIBAR.

ZANZIBAR, AUG. 15.

Considerable anxiety exists here owing to rumours that a rising against the Europeans is contemplated on the Mussalman New Year's day.

A slight disturbance took place yesterday evening, which caused a panic among the British Indians.

THE COW-PRESERVATION MOVEMENT.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

COIMBATORE, AUG. 15.

Sriman Swami arrived here on Tuesday morning, and was received at the platform by an influential deputation. Yesterday evening he addressed a crowded meeting at the College Hall and was enthusiastically cheered throughout. Subbaroyd Iyer, the Deputy Collector, presided.

Several facts and figures from official documents were adduced in testimony, proving the diminution of cattle, the deterioration of agriculture, and the fall of Government revenue. The Swami advocated the establishment of veterinary colleges, hospitals for cattle, and free grazing lands, and legislation on the line of game and fishery preservation laws, and suggested several resolutions.

Great enthusiasm prevailed, and the meeting dispersed with three cheers for Her Majesty.

RUMOURS ABOUT A JOWAKI EXPEDITION CONTRADICTED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUG. 15.

The *Pioneer* says:—The rumours at Rawal Pindi and elsewhere of a Jowaki expedition are groundless. The Jowakis are absolutely quiet.

DEATH OF MR. McNAIR.

The death is announced at Mussourie, from typhoid fever, of Mr. McNair, of the Survey of India. Mr. McNair will be remembered as an intrepid explorer, who a few years ago took a journey through Kafiristan, travelling in disguise.

CAPTURE OF TANTIA BHEEL.

It appears that Tantia Bheel was betrayed by another Bheel, who had given him shelter. The Bheel gave the information to Ressaldar Major Isri Prasad, who, on going to the man's house, found Tantia asleep inside and captured him.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

COLOMBO, AUG. 15.

French mail steamer Claedonian, from China, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats in good demand.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 7-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5-1½
8¼ " "	6-3¾
40s Mule Twist	0-9
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 4d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	98¼
3 per cent. French Rentes	85¼
4 per cent. Rupee paper	67⅞
4½ per cent. "	69⅝
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107½
Bar Silver	42 5-16d.

THE POONA AND BOMBAY CRICKET MATCH.

(FROM OUR CRICKET CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 14.

IT is now a matter of history that in their past encounter in 1881 the Poona eleven had to put up with a decisive defeat at the hands of the representatives of Bombay, but though excellent detailed accounts of the match have already appeared, perhaps a few general remarks on the recent contest may interest the cricket-loving public of Bombay. This year a change was made in the order of the two matches. Hitherto the first has, as a rule, been played at Poona, and the second at Bombay, and the result has been that owing to the difficulty in inducing men to go away from Poona in the busy month of September, Poona has been very inadequately represented. The change this year was due to Mr. Gould, the Bombay secretary, who thought that in the comparatively slack months of July or August this difficulty would be much less felt, and the result proved that he was right. The eleven that took the field last week was almost the best available in Poona, the most serious loss being that of Francis, but his absence was due to an accident and not to any unwillingness to play. But it was not good enough to beat Bombay, though we do not think that there is really a difference of six wickets between them. Undoubtedly the broad fact remains that the victory was due to Wilkin's fine innings and Steel's excellent bowling, to the style of which the Poona men were unaccustomed, but there is no denying that fortune also had something to do with the result. Losing the toss of course was a bad start, but one side must do that, so that need not be dwelt upon; and as to the prolongation of the Bombay innings until the light began to get bad, Poona have nobody to blame but themselves for that.

But real bad luck did attend them in the breaking down of two of their bowlers, Luard, who could not bowl at all, and Piers, who strained himself in his third over, and could only stand still in the field afterwards. Leslie also was not quite well and had to retire for a short time, though he bowled well enough afterwards; and so the captain had to fall back on his very last resources to keep both ends going. Paucity of bowlers is a serious thing in a climate like that of Bombay last Friday, when exhaustion soon sets in, and the Poona men, fresh from the comparatively bracing Deccan, soon got very limp. However, it must not be forgotten that what was sauce for Leslie was also sauce for Wilkins, whose powers of endurance were severely tried, and had he remained as fresh as when he started he would have afforded a still harder nut to crack than he did. He exhibited his usual masterly defence, meeting the bowling with ease and confidence, but he was not so successful in keeping the ball down when hitting, and his long score ought to have been materially curtailed. The first miss was the worst—a page upon which we don't wish to look—but there were soon many others to follow this bad example. We have seen Lyttelton in better form behind the sticks, where he made more than one mistake; but what shall we say of the outfields? Wilkins positively found it difficult to get out on purpose, although he distributed his chances with laudable impartiality all round. We cannot help thinking there must be something in the light which puzzles strangers, otherwise it is hard to account for the inability of some of the worst fields to hold quite ordinary chances.

The Bombay innings without Wilkins would not have been much. Some small double figures were made, but as a rule the cricket was slow, and far too much respect was paid to the bowling, which, easy in itself, received very little assistance from the wickets, which played very true and fairly fast. Barton showed the best form, some of his hits being very clean and hard. The Poona fielding, bar the catches, was good, and it would have been scandalous if it had been otherwise, for better and easier outfielding ground could not be wished for.

The Poona first innings was a feeble effort, but there were excuses. Those who went in on Friday evening had bad light to contend with, and were besides thoroughly worn out with their long outing. But it can hardly be said that the night's rest did much at first to justify the belief that Poona could bat as well as their admirers hold they can. Cox was a brilliant exception, making no mistake and carrying his bat right through the innings, but nothing like a stand took place until the last man, Lyttelton, joined Cox, when 23 runs were put on and the first change of bowling occurred, Sangster replacing Field. The latter had been very difficult to score off in the bad light, and indeed the Poona men seemed as a rule to find it difficult to time the ball on the slow wicket, especially length balls on the off side. The Bombay fielding was exceedingly brisk and good, Cunningham being very smart at the wickets and Edyvean in the outfield. Steel's bowling was very effective, and to meet it successfully the Poona batsmen must learn to run him down with a straight bat. The paltry total of 90 necessitated a follow, and Carpenter and Lyttleton made a tolerable start toward rubbing off the formidable balance against, and most of the team showed greatly improved form. But it must be admitted that they were greatly indebted to their opponents in this innings. Cunningham, who had hurt his hand, was not in his previous form, and Piers, Luard, and Von Donop each owed him a lift, and Carpenter was badly missed early in his innings. Had these chances been taken, the single innings defeat would hardly have been averted. On the other hand, Cox and Fitzclarence were both out very unluckily, and Piers was run out when he was very well set. He and Luard played a fine free game, as did Leslie and Von Donop, while Carpenter was as steady as old Paine. Runs came so fast towards the end of the innings that a draw seemed imminent, when the above-mentioned error in judgment occurred and left Bombay an hour to get 53 runs in.

Their start to make this small total was not auspicious, two wickets falling for 5 runs, but the task was too easy, and the runs were got with 6 wickets and 7 minutes to spare. O'Shea played pretty well, but was much indebted to fortune, being let off at the wicket and at long on. Bombay were worse off for bowlers than before, Metcalfe's services not being available, but the runs would probably have been got all the same. The return match will be looked forward to with much interest, and it is quite on the cards that a reversal of last week's result may re-establish the reputation of Poona cricket.

DOCTORS' LOGIC.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The logic of some of the medical speakers in the Corporation debate on leprosy seems to be rather peculiar. Two instances are so singular as to deserve special notice. The first has already been noted by you, in which the speaker quoted Dr. Carter's former disbelief in the contagiousness of leprosy is entitled to qualify and cancel his more recent belief in its contagiousness. One would suppose that the slow process of conviction being arrived at by a slow accumulation of facts would rather strengthen than weaken Dr. Carter's declaration, but the worthy doctor seemed to think the reverse. The other instance is the story of the learned professor who discovered bacilli in a solution of brick-dust. This story was told by the same speaker, who a moment before informed the Corporation that it was only people who had studied bacili and their ways that were entitled to speak on the subject at all. The speaker did not see how he was discrediting his own witnesses. If his learned professors are such lunatics or such impostors as he himself said, why should sensible men pay any attention to them? On the whole, however, the discussion and its practical conclusions reflect credit on the Corporation as a business body, for they have carried the subject a distinct step nearer solution.—Yours, &c.,

Aug. 15. A CITIZEN.

THE abduction of females from Negapatam to Burma for immoral purposes has been going on for some time, says a Madras correspondent. Special police measures appear to be necessary to check the evil. The arrest recently of an abducted female on board the steamer Sirsa on the point of sailing to Rangoon has led to numerous arrests at Negapatam, where the delinquents are under trial before the Head Assistant Magistrate.

THE proceeds of five sales of Bengal opium and four months' pass duty on opium exported from Bombay amount to Rs. 3,41,17,245 or Rs. 21,04,745 better than the estimate. The bulk of the improvement comes from Bengal.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A MEETING of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal offices. Mr. Grattan Geary, President, occupied the chair, and the others present were:—Messrs. Amirudin Tyabji, Bhagwandas Narotumdas, H. C. Burder, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, E. B. Carroll, Damodar Tapidas, Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, Dosabhai Framji, Eknath Raghunath Khote, Reginald Gilbert, Hurkissondas Narrotumdas, Jagmohandas Vandrawandas, Jamsedji Kharsedji Kama, Jamshedjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Jaya Karadi Lingu, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Khan Bahadur Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban, Messrs. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Naoroji Beiramji Suntook, Narotamdas Govardhandas, Pherozeshah Merwanjee Mehta, G. W. Roughton, Shivaji Dhurmaji, Tribhowandas Mungulcas Nathoobhoy, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, and Accacio Gabriel Viegas.

ADULTERATION OF GHEE.

A letter was submitted from Mr. Acting Under-Secretary Atkins, forwarding letter from the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, dated 29th June 1889, together with draft Bill, to prevent the adulteration of ghee and other articles and the sale thereof, and asking that Government may be favoured with any remarks that the Corporation may have to offer on the provisions of the draft Bill.

Mr. Javerilal proposed "that, with reference to its letter, dated 24th ult., General Department, Government be informed that the Corporation approve of the draft Bill forwarded therewith, and trust that the Bill will become law as early as possible." This was a Bill, he said, which had been long and anxiously awaited by the public, having been in existence for the last two years. There was no doubt the practice of adulteration of ghee had been carried on systematically for many years, but neither the Health Officer nor the Municipal Commissioner had been able to see their way to deal with it effectively on account of the anomalous state of the law. Under the law as it existed at present, it was difficult to bring conviction home to the offender, because it had not been proved that as an adulterated article it was unwholesome or deleterious to public health. A Bill had been accordingly drafted by their solicitor to meet the evil. It was, however, thought that the Government of India would deal with the general subject of adulteration of food; but it was afterwards found the Government of India had no such idea of dealing with it immediately. The Municipality of Bombay having, therefore, intimated the necessity in their representation to Government for such an Act, the Government of Bombay at last consented to bring in a Bill formed on the lines of the draft submitted by the Corporation. Government had then prepared the Bill as it now stood before them.

This being seconded, Mr. Dinshaw E. Watcha opposed the motion because if they passed an Act rendering punishable the adulteration of ghee, he did not know where it all would end. They might have a public agitation to-morrow for an Act against the adulteration of wheat, coffee, and tea, and so forth. It was wrong in principle. In England such adulteration was only rendered punishable, where it was likely to prove injurious to society. Had any injury been done to health, because some traders chose to mix their ghee with fat?

The President: There has been stringent legislation in England and France, and all continental cities to stop the adulteration of food.

Mr. Watcha added that here they were legislating, not for the adulteration of food, but for a special article.

Mr. Kabrajee said he was afraid Mr. Watcha was too late in bringing forward his objection, because they had already urged upon Government to pass this Act.

Mr. Pherozshaw Mehta said that the Bill, as it stood, did not appear to provide for the prevention of the adulteration of ghee as might be injurious to health, but to adulteration generally. If the Bill was framed on the ground that the adulteration of ghee was revolting on religious principles to the Hindu community, he could see the force of it. But he could not see that the Bill was founded on that consideration. According to the Bill, even when ghee was mixed with articles not injurious to health it was not punishable. If ghee were mixed with suet it certainly would be revolting to the Hindu community, but not to health.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee wished to explain that the adulteration of ghee, although complained against in the market, it was yet impossible to bring the offenders to justice unless they mixed ghee with any article likely to be injurious to health. As ghee was so largely consumed it was deemed advisable to make an exception in regard to it. In Calcutta there had been a special Act for the prevention of adulteration of ghee. The matter had already been thoroughly thrashed out, and Government asked to legislate on the adulteration of ghee.

Mr. Javerilal having replied, the resolution was carried, Mr. Watcha alone dissenting.

THE NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDING.

A letter was read, dated 19th July 1889, from Mr. Chief Secretary Nugent, on the subject of the terms for the additional ground taken up for the site of the new Municipal Office building as follows:—

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1088, dated May 29th last, in which, as requested by the Corporation, you ask for a reconsideration by Government of the terms, as prescribed in the letter of Government in the Public Works Department, No. M-I, dated April 21st, 1889, to the address of the Municipal Commissioner, on which Government have agreed to grant a lease of the site of the new Municipal Office.

2. The requests put forward by the Municipal Corporation as set forth in paragraph 2 of your letter are, first, that only Rs. 20 per yard should be charged by Government for any additional land required for the site of the office in excess of 6,000 square yards, and, second, that payment should not be demanded of the annual ground rent of one anna per square yard stipulated for in the letter from the Public Works Department above mentioned.

3. As regards the question of the ground rent I am to observe that the allotment by Government of a site to the Municipality did not involve or imply the grant in fee-simple of the land so allotted: the site was only given on the customary terms. Those terms were set forth in detail in the draft agreement for lease forwarded for the approval of the Municipality in November 1885, but of which no notice was taken until quite recently, although a reply regarding it was repeatedly asked for. No demand in respect of ground rent has now been preferred which was not covered by the terms of the draft agreement, which was in the usual form of Esplanade lease, as submitted to the Municipality more than 3½ years ago. As matters stood when the subject came on for decision early in the current year the grant was still specifically governed by the terms of the draft agreement.

4. With reference to the charge of Rs. 40 per square yard, which the Municipal Corporation ask should be reduced to Rs. 20 for land assigned for the site in excess of 6,000 square yards, I am to point out that Government in granting to the Municipality 6,000 square yards of most valuable land in a very important position, at a rate of only Rs. 15 per yard, have treated the Municipality with very great liberality, giving it the land at an exceedingly low rate as compared with the sum it would have realised if leased to private individuals. The concession thus allowed seemed to the Governor in Council to be at least sufficient, and it appeared but reasonable and proper that for any further land needed in addition to the 6,000 square yards, a price should be required which would more nearly approximate to the market value of the land. Government are not aware what are the particular sites referred to in paragraph 4 of your letter. No land in the locality in question has been sold by Government since 1881 when certain plots of decidedly lower value were sold at the rate of Rs. 25 per square yard, subject to the usual ground rent. Obviously, however, the price realised by land sold eight years ago is no criterion of the present value of that land. The value of the site of the Municipal Office was, I am to add, estimated at Rs. 50 per square yard in May 1888 by the Collector of Bombay.

5. The Governor in Council, therefore, for the reasons above assigned, regrets that he is unable to comply with either of the requests made by the Municipal Corporation, as set forth in your letter.

Mr. Javerilal proposed and Khan Bahadur Murzbhan seconded "that the above letter be recorded and sanction be given to the payment from the Building Fund Investment of Rs. 24,000 for the additional 600 square yards or thereabouts of land at the rate of Rs. 40 per square yard."

Mr. P. M. Mehta thought that Government were dealing harshly with the Corporation in asking them to pay ground rent when there was not a word mentioned about it when negociations were first carried on and terms were settled.

Mr. Roughton moved an amendment "that the consideration of the letter from Government on the subject of the terms for the additional ground taken for the site of the new municipal office be deferred. That before any further land be purchased the Municipal Commissioner be requested to instruct the solicitors to obtain the opinion of counsel as to whether the Corporation is in the circumstances that have happened bound to take a lease in the ordinary Esplanade form, or whether they are not entitled to a lease in the ordinary form, or even to a grant." He ventured to say, he said, there was not one member in ten who understood what a lease on the ordinary Esplanade form was. Amongst other things the form provided that Government might without any compensation whatever enter upon any portion of the premises which have been demised and dig for minerals. Therefore, it came to this, that whenever they had erected those gorgeous buildings at a cost of about ten lakhs of rupees, Government might come in and say to their President, "Turn out of your chair, we are going to search for minerals." The next thing was Government made them pay a rent of one anna per square yard, and it was also provided that if they did not pay that for one year Government could re-enter and take possession of the whole of the premises. Then, again, the Government had power to have the building constructed in a particular manner. What was there to prevent Government from hereafter saying, "You have signed this lease, but you have failed to construct the building in a particular manner; therefore you have broken the covenant." Then, the covenant contained most absolute and stringent provisions as to the repairs and damages. It gave to Government the power, even if there were a single window broken or a scratch on the wall, to enter and take over the building worth about ten lakhs of rupees for Rs. 5 worth of damage. Before spending such an enormous sum on these terms the Corporation should ascertain their position. Let them stop at once and incur no further expense.

Mr. P. M. Mehta seconded the amendment, which was carried, Mr. Javerilal, with the consent of the President, withdrawing.

RATEABLE VALUE OF BUILDINGS AND LANDS.

There was considered letter, General Department, dated 23rd July 1889, from Mr. Chief Secretary Nugent, stating that under section 144 (2) of the Municipal Act a person has to be appointed by the Governor in Council with the concurrence of the Corporation to fix the rateable value of the buildings and lands in the city vesting in Her Majesty, and enquiring whether the Corporation concurs in the appointment of Mr. F. W. Stevens, C.I.E., and consents to pay a moiety of the cost of his remuneration, such moiety not to exceed in any case the sum of Rs. 2,500.

Mr. Javerilal proposed and Khan Bahadur Murzbhan seconded "that the President be requested to inform Government in reply to their latter that the Corporation concur in the appointment of Mr. Stevens as the person appointed to fix the rateable value of the buildings and lands in the city, and consented to pay a moiety of a cost of his remuneration, such moiety not exceeding in any case the sum of Rs. 25,000.

Mr. J. C. Cama moved an amendment "that Government be respectfully requested to reconsider the proposition in view of the circumstance, that section 144 of the Municipal Act did not require the Corporation to pay for the services of the person appointed to assess."

Mr. Eknath Khote seconded the amendment, which was carried by a majority.

This being all the business of importance, the Corporation adjourned.

BI-METALLISM: INDIA A CLEAR GAINER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With regard to your article on bi-metallism, in your issue of the 13th inst., will you allow me to point out some of the grounds in which India would assuredly be a clear and large gainer by the adoption throughout the civilised world of the double standard?

(1.) The Government of India would be at once and for ever relieved from the present growing anxiety as to how to make both ends meet.

(2.) They would be able to remit at once a very considerable amount of taxation: and in such remission direct taxes, which touch the poorest individuals, would no doubt be the first to go—*e. g.*, the taxes in salt and petroleum.

(3.) There would be an end of all necessity for future interference with the Famine Insurance Fund.

(4.) India would once again receive a full flow of British capital, the influx of which is now at a stand-still, and which is so necessary for the development of the country. It cannot be expected that capitalists will invest their gold at Rs. 15 to the sovereign when the future with regard to the relative values of the two precious metals is so full of uncertainty, and when indeed the tendency of silver is still downwards from month to month and from year to year.

These are some of the ways—I do not say they are all—in which this great Empire would most undoubtedly be a gainer on the whole by the remonetisation of silver at a fixed ratio with regard to gold. Against these benefits what have our opponents to urge? Nothing that I know of beyond the interests of the owners of cotton mills in Bombay, jute mills in Calcutta; and, in a less degree, those of the Indian wheat exporters.

I cannot, therefore, entertain a shadow of a doubt that the advantage which India would reap from the adoption of bi-metallism would greatly outweigh all possible disadvantages. On the one side are ranged perhaps two hundred millions of people; on the other, a few thousands or tens of thousands, at the most.

Mono-metallists invariably ignore all possibility—to say nothing of likelihood—of a further appreciation of gold, or a further depreciation of silver. But it is, in fact, impossible to put the question out of sight. Any additional demonetisation of silver by any important nation, for instance, the repeal of the Bland Bill in America, would inevitably send the rupee down with one run to a shilling, or perhaps even lower: and where would India be then?

I support bi-metallism on many grounds, both scientific and practical: but in my opinion the ground of benefit to India is the strongest of all.—Yours, &c.,

Poona, Aug. 14. T. M. WARD, Lieut.-Col.

TREATMENT OF CONVICTED PRISONERS.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Mr. Cooper had a conversation with Superintendent Mac Dermott at the Esplanade Police Court regarding a report which the latter had made to the Commissioner of Police in reference to convicted prisoners being kept over-night in the cells of the Court. It appears that in a certain case two men and a boy had been convicted after 4-30 on Monday afternoon by Mr. Hamilton, the Third Presidency Magistrate, and had in consequence to be detained in the custody of the police until Tuesday morning, when they were conveyed to the Common Jail. The officials in charge of this institution and the House of Correction refuse to admit convicted prisoners after five o'clock in the day, and consequently prisoners have to be sent from the police courts at four o'clock in order to reach these institutions before the staff close the doors for the day. It was usual for the magistrate to convict prisoners early in the day on former occasions. Of late, owing to the increase in their work, they apparently have been unable to always adhere to this rule, and as Monday last was an unusually busy day in Mr. Hamilton's court, that gentleman, on the prisoners being placed before him at a late hour, had no alternative but to sentence them. In consequence of the police, however, having a knowledge of the fact that the offenders in question would not be admitted to the Common Jail, they were compelled to detain them for the night in the police cells, which the superintendent in reporting the matter to the Commissioner stated was a very objectionable proceeding and one which placed a good deal of responsibility on the members of the force left in charge of the cells during the night.

Mr. Cooper, after questioning the superintendent regarding the above facts, remarked that it was highly desirable that offenders sentenced by the magistrates should not be detained in police custody, but should be sent to the Jail or the House of Correction. Regarding the admission of prisoners to the latter institution he stated that he had lately spoken to Captain Walshe, the Superintendent, and pointed out how desirable it was that refractory seamen who might be convicted late in the day should be admitted into the House of Correction. Captain Walshe had agreed with him on the point and had expressed his readiness to make provision for the admittance of such persons, providing that timely notice was conveyed to him, so that on the days when men were to be brought to his institution he might have an opportunity of ordering some of his staff to receive them.

The superintendent, while agreeing with his worship as to the desirability of carrying out this arrangement, remarked that at present there was no telephone fixed up in the Court premises, and therefore it was next to impossible to communicate rapidly with either of the places above alluded to. He further remarked that the Commissioner had written to Government suggesting the desirability of connecting the court by telephone with the various police centres, and concluded from the Magistrate's observations that he would support that proposal.

The Magistrate having replied in the affirmative, and being satisfied with the explanations of Superintendent MacDermott, the matter dropped.

ALLEGED INCENDIARISM AT PAREL.

AT the Girgaum Police Court yesterday before Mr. P. Ryan, the charge against Shawaksha Pestonjee Neeramwalla with committing mischief by fire with intent to destroy a house situated on the Elphinstone Road on the night of Friday, the 26th July last, and the abetment of the commission of the said offence was resumed. Mr. Little, the Public Prosecutor, conducted the case for the prosecution, and Mr. Mirza Hoosein Khan, Solicitor, appeared on behalf the accused.

Ramsurrun Chuggun said he was a watchman in the service of Rustomjee Pestonjee Billimoria and lived in his master's chawl on the Elphinstone Road. He collected the rents of the chawl. The chawl in the centre has two stories, and on each side one story. Eight European families live in that chawl. Next to it is the house belonging to the accused. Between these houses there is a gully about 6 or 7 feet in width. He had seen accused go in and come out of his house three or four times before the monsoons set in. He also saw the witness Jewanjee go in and out of the house three or four times. The accused and Jewanjee were always together. He heard the sound of hammering going on in the house some time before the monsoons set in. On Friday evening, the 26th July, he was going his rounds about 8 o'clock, when he saw a blaze in the gully from the house of the accused and a quantity of smoke issuing out of the window. He raised an alarm, and immediately ran and reported the matter to the police chowkey, a little distance from the house. As he was going towards the chowkey he met the sepoy P. C. No. 828 Cy. and told him what he had seen. This policeman jumped in through the window. The window was open then. Witness looked into the window and saw this Parsee named Sorabjee Fakeerjee Itchpooria. There were other persons outside, but the policeman and the Parsee Sorabjee, who were inside, put out the fire, and he assisted in bringing water to put out the fire. The house had been empty for several months past. There was a strong smell of kerosine oil while he was at the window.

Yesso Bapoo P. C. No. 828 Cy. said the last witness gave him certain information on the night of the 26th July last. He was then on the DeLisle Road close to the Elphinstone Road station. He immediately went with him to a house on the Elphinstone Road, which he found was on fire. He entered the gully and found a window open, and jumped through the window and went in. There was so much blazing smoke that he opened another window. Water was passed by the last purdasee witness and others, and handed to him which he threw on the fire and extinguished it. He noticed planks, mats, bamboos, gunnies, &c., burning, the fumes of which smelled strongly of kerosine oil. He also saw cloth and gunnies hanging from the floor above. This was in the next room. Bamboos and mats between the gunny connecting to the fire he had put out. He could not get to the other parts of the bungalow as the doors and windows were barricaded. He then placed a sepoy No. 854 Cy. in charge of the bungalow, got out of the same window after putting out the fire, and left to report the matter to Superintendent Grennan, of that Division. Mr. Grennan came and inspected the house immediately. After he had put out the fire, the Parsee Sorabjee Fakeerjee Itchpooria and several others went into the bungalow through the same window.

Soorabjee Fakeerjee Itchpooria said he was a carpenter and lived on the Elphinstone Road opposite the accused's house. He lived there since the 1st April last. He knows the accused. He saw him once when he went to his house about a month ago. On the evening of the 26th July last about 8 o'clock, on arriving at the Elphinstone Road station and while he was entering his house, he saw the fire in accused's house. He went into the gully next to the house and looked into a window from whence smoke was issuing. There was a broken pane, he put his hand in, lifted the latch and opened the window and jumped in. Finding much smoke and smell he jumped out of the window. As he got out, he saw the policeman No. 828 Cy. come up and jump into the window, and he called out for water. The people then also called out for water, and water was brought, and handed to the sepoy who put out the fire. He then went into the house again after the fire was put out, and saw bamboos and mats on the floor and gunnies hanging from the top floor, and the place smelled strongly of kerosine oil.

Mr. Edward Henry Grennan, Inspector of Police in charge of the F and G Divisions, said he lived at Dadur. On the night of the 26th July last, at about half-past 10 o'clock, a report was made to him by P. C. No. 828, and in company with that sepoy he went to the house on the Elphinstone Road and was taken to a back window on the east side of the house on the ground floor. P. C. No. 854 was in charge of the house standing outside. He went into the house by the back door, which was opened by P. C. 828. He found in the back room on the east side a number of deal wood planks, more or less burnt, also some bamboos, matting, portions of kerosine oil cases, and several pieces of bamboos lying on the floor. Beneath all this he found a train or strip of gunny leading from under the window up to the door of the adjoining room on the west side of the house. This was considerably burnt. He found also close to the window an empty kerosine oil tin, from which on turning it up he poured out a few drops of kerosine oil. There were burnt gunnies nailed to the framework of the windows on the east side. On the other window in the same room there were also gunnies nailed on and saturated with kerosine oil. He also found a train of gunnies in the next room joining on to the burnt train carried up through a hole on the floor above. These gunnies also smelt strongly of kerosine oil. He then took notes of the state of the doors and windows on the ground floor. The doors were locked on the outside. After examining the ground floor he went up the staircase, and tried to open the door and could not open it, and consequently could not get in. He went up the back staircase, but the doors on the upper floor were also fastened from the inside. He then left the bungalow, leaving it in charge of P. C. 854 Cy. He came back the next morning and found the doors still fastened. He obtained a key that fitted the lock on the staircase and got into the bungalow on the first floor. That gave an entrance to the other parts of the house. On entering the first floor, he found the doors and windows barricaded and the floors covered with date matting, with strips of red cloth hanging about and also mul-mul. A wooden post in the centre, which supports the upper story, was wrapped round from top to bottom with red and mul-mul cloth, and a quantity of chips of wood, paper, matting, &c., around it, with a strip of gunny coming from the ground floor through a hole cut on that floor and connecting it to the centre post. All this was saturated with kerosine oil. The witness then proceeded to describe the state in which he found the second floor of the house which was connected with the first floor by a train of gunnies saturated with kerosine oil by a hole cut on that floor, on which floor also there was wood shavings, matting, pieces of wood and cloth, which were all saturated with kerosine oil. Witness also then enumerated the number of empty kerosine oil tins he found on each floor of the house. After witness completed his inspection he placed sepoys in charge of the house and made the necessary enquiries. On the same day witness in company with the Khan Saheb and Inspector Framjee went and took charge of another house on the Dadar Road, pointed out by Jewanjee. On the same day, shortly after, witness saw the accused and witness Jewanjee in the coustody of the Khan Saheb. On the following day he went to the house of the Dadar Road and Jewanjee produced the key. He then put a sepoy in charge of that house. He then went to Jewanjee's house, who produced this account book. On the same evening he went to the house of one Hurjeevun, and he produced this document. On the following day he went to the house where the fire broke out and found it in the same state as he left it. A surveyor and a clerk of the Insurance Company who gave their evidence on Wednesday were also there at that time. The Khan Saheb, Inspector Framjee. The accused, and the witness Jewanjee were also there. He picked up this piece of kerosine oil case which he found lying on the floor of the front room of the first floor. He picked it up because it had this label on it. He first noticed the post in the middle of the front room sawn round on the morning of the 30th instant, which was pointed out to him by Inspector Framjee, the witness Jewanjee and the accused were then there. He did not notice this before, because it was covered over with cloth and other materials.

Framjee Bhiccajee, Inspector of Police in the detective branch, was next examined. He said:—Accused took witness to his metha near the Prince's Dock, and the metha took witness to the shop of Fazil, a dealer in kerosine oil at Kudduck. He then took him to the shop of Hassum Cassum, also a dealer in kerosine oil. Witness then again visited the house at Elphinstone Road, when it was visited by the Magistrate, the Public Prosecutor, and Mr. Mirza Hossein Khan. It was then he found the centre post partly cut round, which was pointed out by Jewanjee, and, he, witness it pointed out, to Mr. Grennan. These two chicks were found in the Dadar Road house on a statement made to him by the metha of Rahimtoola Ismail and who identified them.

At this stage the case was adjourned to Wednesday next, the 21st instant.

MR. H. V. M. PHELIPS has been appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Ghar Canals, during the absence of Mr. J. Young, on privilege leave.

THE CASE OF THE MAMLATDARS.

IN our issue of Monday last we were able only to give an abridged report of the discussion on the above subject, which took place in the House of Commons on the 19th ult. Below we reproduce a fuller report from the home paper:—

Dr. Cameron asked the Under-Secretary for India whether he could yet inform the House if it was true as stated in the Calcutta correspondence of the *Times* of the 24th ult., and repeated in the Calcutta telegram in the *Times* of the 1st inst., that the High Court of Bombay had pronounced a judgement affirming that the corrupt mamlatdars and magistrates are, by the operation of 49 Geo. III., c. 126, "disabled persons in law to all intents and purposes to have or enjoy the offices or any part of them," for which they swore that they paid bribes; and whether it was true, as stated in the Calcutta correspondence of the *Times* of the 15th inst. that Mr. Justice Jardine "has officially reported to the Chief Justice the illegal reappointment as mamlutdars of seven men guilty on their own confession of bribery and corruption."

Sir J Gorst: The judgment referred to has now arrived in this country; and I am bound to say, from perusal of it, that I cannot think the description given of it by the *Times'* correspondent is accurate. No judgment is pronounced to the effect mentioned in the question; but there is an expression of opinion on the part of Mr. Justice Jardine that the statute mentioned does apply to such officers as those referred to. With reference to the second inquiry, the report of Mr. Justice Jardine has not been received in this country, and the Secretary of State cannot express an opinion until he has seen it.

Dr. Cameron asked leave to move the adjournment of the House for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance—namely, the retention by the Government of Bombay in judicial and administrative offices of magistrates and officials who have sworn that they have corruptly purchased their offices by means of bribes, and whom the Judges of the High Court of the Presidency have pronounced to be legally disqualified by their corruption for retaining their offices.

A large number of members on the Opposition side of the House stood up in support of the request, and the Speaker then called on Dr. Cameron, who, in moving the adjournment of the House, said he had never made a similar motion during the 15 or 1 years he had sat in the House. He made it now because he thought the facts of the case amounted to

A GRAVE AND MOMENTOUS SCANDAL.

Having failed by repeated questions to get any satisfactory assurance from the Government no other course was open to him than to move the adjournment of the House. About a year ago charges were made by the Indian Government against Mr. Arthur Crawford, who occupied a high position in the Indian Civil Service, of having received bribes and borrowed money from officials. The charges were brought before a Commission appointed by the Government of Bombay; and that Commission consisted of three gentlemen in high position—Mr. Arthur Wilson, of the High Court of Judicature of Calcutta, Mr. J. W. Quinton, and Mr. R. J. Crosthwaite. These Commissioners went very fully into the charges in an inquiry which lasted between 50 and 70 days. In addition to this investigation charges arising out of the same matter were tried by another Court against Hanmantrao, who acted as a sort of financial agent for Mr. Crawford, and who was alleged to have received bribes on his behalf for preferments and for exercising his influence with Mr. Crawford. The witnesses who paid the bribes gave the same evidence before the two tribunals, and one believed they spoke the truth, while the other thought that in some cases they did not. The Government gave some

PROMISE OF INDEMNITY

to officials who gave evidence, but the exact terms of the promise had not been published. It appeared that the promise had been to retain officials in office; but, if so, in many cases that promise had been violated; and the Government had gone on no definite principle, some times suspending and sometimes changing officials. He would confine himself to two cases of Judges who had sworn that they had purchased their offices corruptly, and who had declared that they had been willing parties to that corruption, but who were still retained in office. He took first the case of Sindekar, who was shown to have been a willing party to a corrupt bargain of that kind. The hon. gentleman the Under-Secretary for India said that Sindekar was retained in office because, taking all the facts into consideration, he ought not to be called corrupt, but a victim to corruption and extortion. That statement was exactly the reverse of what was to be found in the report of the Commission. Mr. Justice Jardine said that the evidence of Sindekar showed that the witness actually exercised judicial functions, civil and criminal, and that those functions involved the right of initiating prosecution of subjects of the Queen on mere suspicion, and the right of inflicting whipping and imprisonment. The second case was that of Paranjpe, whose name was shown in the Bombay Quarterly Civil List as that of a magistrate of the second class; and he had power to pass sentences of imprisonment not exceeding six months and to inflict fines and whipping. It had been laid down by the Judges of the High Court of Judicature in Bombay that an Act of Parliament, the 49th of George III., chapter 126, was applicable to India. That Act said that any person who bought his office by bribery should be disabled in law to all intents and purposes to have or enjoy the office or offices, or any part of them, for which he had paid any sum of money, fee, or reward. That was the Act of Parliament which Mr. Justice Jardine, acting as the representative of the High Court of Judicature of Bombay, had according to the answer given to his question that afternoon, laid down as the law of India on that subject. It had been laid down in judicial minutes by two Judges that the Act of George III. applied to India, and that for men who were corrupt, or perjured, or both, to be retained in their offices was in violation of Magna Charta, and

CONTRARY TO THE CORONATION OATH.

In laying the case before Parliament, the Government had omitted from the blue-books any reference to the judicial minutes, and had made the report as one-sided as possible. Judges declared that it was the easiest thing in the world for a man to borrow, without security, money to be used in purchasing some administrative office; and it was clear that no one would bribe to obtain an office, and no money-lender would make unsecured advances, if it were not certain that the office-holder would be able to recoup himself easily by the bribes of suitors. If the Indian Bench were to be preserved in purity it would not do to send back as County Court Judges a number of men who had been branded as criminals, and who had purchased their offices by corruption. As long as they kept those men the Government of India cast a slur on the whole judicial body. The Courts would not be considered as Courts of Justice, but as places where judgment could be bought from Judges who had themselves paid money to secure their offices by means of the highest bribes. (Hear, hear.)

Sir J. Gorst thought that if the hon. member had desired to bring forward this question as one of urgent public importance he at least might have given the representative of the India Office in that House half-an-hour's preliminary notice. It was somewhat difficult in the circumstances to give an adequate answer to the hon. member, because he had been engaged during the whole day in a Committee upstairs and had not been able to pay a visit personally to the India Department. He had been compelled to send over hastily to the department to get a few documents in order to enable him to meet the hon. member's motion. If the House should consider his answer not so complete as it ought to be, hon. members must attribute it, not to a deficiency on the part of the Government case, but simply because an opportunity had not been given to enable him to arrange and produce the documents. He reminded the House, in the first place, that it had no jurisdiction over the Government of Bombay, but only over the Secretary of State and his conduct in this matter. The question raised by the hon. member was not yet concluded; it was now under consideration; indeed, further action might, and probably would, be taken with respect to it. On the whole, he thought it would be more conducive to the interests of the Indian Empire if the hon. member and the House were to wait until the action of the Secretary of State was complete, and then express their judgment upon it. The position from the first had been

ONE OF EXTREME DIFFICULTY.

In order to lay the evidence before the Commission the Government of Bombay thought it right to give to all the officers who might be able to give evidence an indemnity on condition that they spoke the whole truth. His own opinion was strongly opposed to such a practice except in extreme cases of necessity, but it was the practice in India. This indemnity would be found on page 252 of the blue-book containing the correspondence relating to the case of Mr. Crawford, and presented at the beginning of the Sessions. He could understand the hon. gentleman saying that this indemnity went too far with respect to the cases of offices purchased by corruption. He agreed that the immunity provided on this point went too far; but the House must recollect that it was given to the officers of the Bombay Government by their official superiors, whose credit and position it was essential to the Government of India to keep up; and the Secretary of State could not, without throw-

ing the whole Government of Bombay into confusion, repudiate an engagement of that kind.

WHAT WAS THE ACTION OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE?

It was stated at the beginning of the Session that it would be most indecent that men who had admitted themselves to be guilty of corruption should any longer exercise any judicial office. On February 6 this year a telegram was sent out to the Bombay Government. It said: "Please telegraph early information about alleged retention of office by Bombay native magistrates who have confessed corruption before the Crawford Commission." The answer received was:—"The report of the Commission just received and under consideration. In dealing therewith the incidental question of magistrates' retention or removal will be duly considered." The Secretary of State promptly replied:—"I await full information as to the facts before expressing any opinion myself; but I presume the incriminated magistrates are suspended from exercising judicial functions pending consideration of the case." This was before the House of Commons met, and before any pressure had been put on the Secretary of State. On February 8 this answer was received:—"Magistrates who have acknowledged having purchased their offices suspended from exercising judicial functions during consideration of report." He appealed to the House in these circumstances to say whether it was possible for the Secretary of State to have acted more justly, more energetically, and with more propriety than he had done in this matter. (Hear, hear.) It was impossible for the Secretary of State to try in Downing-street the case of every individual mamlutdar. His duty was to lay down the principles on which the Government of Bombay was to act, and he ventured to say that neither the Secretary of State nor the House was competent to enter into the question and discriminate between one mamlutdar and another, or to enter into the question how far the general principles laid down by the Government of this country were to be applied to any individual case. If the case was wrongly decided, then it was possible to inquire into it and award

EITHER BLAME OR PRAISE TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

But the House could not ask the Secretary of State to pronounce a positive opinion on any individual mamlutdar. The hon. member spoke as if these mamlutdars were still exercising judicial functions; but the information which the hon. member had received was precisely contrary to that which had been received by the Government. What were these men? A mamlutdar was not a County Court Judge; he was not essentially a judicial officer. But he was a revenue officer with something like thirteen or fourteen clerks under him. These men were the best educated natives in their district: and they had generally been required to qualify themselves to exercise magisterial functions. They performed the function of a magistrate not as their principal duty but as an important auxiliary to their other duties.

Mr. Baumann: Have they been discharged from their revenue functions? Sir J. Gorst said he would come to that point later on. These men were suspended, so far as their judicial functions were concerned, by the Secretary of State the moment he was cognizant of the facts of the case; and in a great number of cases the suspension was made absolute, and they were deprived of their functions. He was not prepared to discuss the case of Sindekar, who was restored. Sindekar's name was mentioned in the report of the Crawford Commission, and in the report of Mr. Justice Jardine; but the case had been considered by the Bombay Government, and they had come to the conclusion that, taking all the facts into consideration, Sindekar ought not to be called corrupt; that he was

THE VICTIM OF OPPRESSION AND EXTORTION.

And that he was as fit for the exercise of the powers intrusted to him as he was before the money was extorted from him. He did not know whether, after further investigation, that judgment of the Bombay Government would prove to be right or wrong; but surely the House would not proceed to adjudicate upon the matter without having the materials upon which to arrive at a conclusion. Those materials were not at present in this country. With regard to Paranjpe, he had been deprived of all magisterial powers and of the Civil Court jurisdiction. The hon. member for the College Division had made himself extremely merry because he had stated that the jurisdiction was exercised by karkuns, and the hon. member asked him to speak English. The word karkun was as intelligible a word to an Englishman as mamlutdar was. It was difficult to find an English word to express the meaning. The hon. member had tried to translate karkun by calling the official a head clerk. The office of clerk was sometimes an office of great dignity, as it was in that House; but the hon. member spoke of it as if the Government had conferred judicial functions upon a very inferior class. These officials were fully qualified to exercise judicial functions. Then the question had been put—ought these mamlutdars to be retained in office at all? That was a matter which was receiving the anxious consideration of the Secretary of State. It was only quite recently that the point had been raised as to whether, under the statute of George III., these officers were incapable of holding their office if they had been guilty of corruption. The question as to whether the statute applied to these offices in India was engaging the most serious attention of the Secretary of State; and he hoped the House would not intervene before his noble friend had at least had time to receive information from India and to fully consider it. He did not know that the hon. member for the College Division could expect to gain anything by his motion except to call the attention of the Secretary of State to a case which had engaged his most anxious and most careful attention during the last twelve months If the House would leave the matter with his noble friend he thought they would be satisfied, when they saw all the steps he had taken and all the orders he had given, that the interest of purity and justice had been safe in his hands. (Hear, hear.) The statement handed to Mr. Speaker by the hon. member as constituting a matter of "urgent public importance" was not altogether borne out by the facts. It was not the fact that the Government of Bombay had retained in judicial offices men who had confessed themselves guilty of corruption. Certain persons had for the moment been

RETAINED IN EXECUTIVE OFFICES.

But this was only because the circumstances which had arisen in regard to the pledge given as to an indemnity had required full consideration and deliberation. Nor was it a fact that the Judges had pronounced certain persons to be legally disqualified. A statement to that effect had no doubt been made by one Judge, and though any statement coming from that learned Judge was entitled to great consideration, in the present case he had not pronounced any legal judgment, but had merely let fall an *obiter dictum*. It still remains a matter for judicial decision whether certain persons had brought themselves within the scope of the statute referred to. This subject had unfortunately been brought on without any notice, and he had, therefore, been unable to refer to documents which would have enabled him to give the House fuller information, being compelled, under the circumstances, to speak from recollection. He could assure the House that if this matter was left in the hands of the Secretary of State he would take care that full justice was done.

MR. BRADLAUGH'S VIEWS.

Mr. Bradlaugh thought the hon. gentleman could not well complain of being taken by surprise, for within the last few weeks several questions had been addressed to him on this subject, and he must have anticipated that such a motion as this would be made if he did not give the House full information in answer to such questions. (Hear.) The hon. member, under the circumstances, was fully justified in the course he had taken, but probably would not think it necessary to push this motion to a division. The hon. gentleman had given no explanation of the varying conduct of the Bombay Government in this matter—the suspensions followed by withdrawals of such suspensions—but in regard to the statement that the head of the police was authorized to give an indemnity, the hon. gentleman had made the astounding reply that similar indemnities were frequently given in this country. There was no analogy between the indemnities given by Commissioners in this country and an indemnity such as this. (Hear, hear.) The hon. gentleman seemed to be strangely unaware of much that was most important. He said that the Bombay Government had not retained any persons in judicial positions who had confessed themselves guilty of corruption. How was it that he did not know that Sindekar and others had resumed their magisterial functions? (Hear, hear.) It looked as if the Bombay Government had withheld certain facts from the Secretary of State for India. They were told they ought not to rely too much on the telegrams in the *Times*, and he could not understand there were many reasons for depreciating them; but they were not relying upon such telegrams; they were relying upon judgments of the High Court in India and upon a statute which declared that corruption should disqualify for office. It might be that the Secretary of State was not kept so fully informed as he should be by the Government of India; but in this matter the materials were ample. Some of the officials implicated had been dismissed, some degraded, and some palced in high offices in the revenue department; the poorest had suffered and the richest escaped. He trusted the hon. member for Glasgow would not divide the House on the mere question of adjournment, but he admitted that the scandals required ventilation, and he hoped that the Secretary of State would not plead ignorance of the minutes embodying the facts.

MR. BAUMANN RAMPANT.

Mr. Baumann said he had on the paper a notice of a motion censuring the conduct of Lord Reay's Government in this matter. It had been asked what the hon. member for Glasgow had gained by bringing on the question now. He had gained this—he had ventilated one of the grossest scandals that had occurred in the administration of India in modern times. There were ample materials before them in the report of the Commission, but he could not refer to the bluebook owing to the inconvenient way in which the matter was brought before the House. With regard to the indemnity which was promised to the Bombay mamlutdars, a promise of indemnity from criminal process was one thing, but a promise of security against detriment to a man's position and prospects in public life was quite another thing; and it was this security which the Bombay Government were affording. It was said that the pledges, having been given, could not be repudiated by the Secretary of State, but it was the business of the Secretary of State to overrule the decisions of the Indian Government when he believes them to be improper. The telegrams which were sent from India about what had been done with these implicated mamlutdars were of a most misleading character. Their chief duties were in connexion with the revenue, and they had been allowed to retain important duties connected with the collection of the revenue, while they had been suspended from minor and less important judicial duties. If they were corrupt they ought not to be intrusted with collection of revenue, and they were unfit to discharge the duties of taxing officers. (Hear, hear.) It was a remarkable confession of unreadiness to plead that the Government of India had not had time to make up its mind, seeing that the matter had been before it since February or March last. The allegations made were very serious, and it was to be regretted that a small branch of an important case was brought before the House in this way. He should take any opportunity the forms of the House afforded him on the Indian Budget of calling further attention to the management of these prosecutions by Lord Reay's Government, whose action had been most unjust and vindictive!

AN INDEMNITY NECESSARY.

Mr. Bryce said he could not help feeling that the matter ought not to have been brought forward on such inadequate notice, which did not allow members who felt great interest in the subject to refresh their memories as they would otherwise have done. There was only one London newspaper which had a permanent correspondent in India, and he was continually sending telegrams which reflected on the Bombay Government; and although the statements he made often admitted of explanation, the explanations did not find their way into the Press of England, so that hon. members who were guided by these telegrams should suspend their judgment. He sympathized very much with what had been said by the hon. member for Northampton as to the difficulty of bringing forward Indian subjects in that House. One material fact had scarcely yet been adverted to—namely, that it was absolutely necessary to give some indemnity. If an indemnity had not been given it would have been impossible to elicit the facts of the case; and in the view of the Bombay Government it was of the very highest importance to discover whether it was true that a widespread system of corruption really existed in the southern part of the Presidency; and nothing but the offer of a liberal indemnity would in their view have been sufficient to secure the requisite evidence. He need hardly say that if the indemnity was given it was absolutely necessary that it should be adhered to. The hon. gentleman who spoke last asked why should not the Secretary of State override the indemnity; but if that were done what hope could the Government have in any future case of obtaining evidence. Moreover, such a course would be a very bad example of the honour and faith of the Government. Another material fact was that the practice of purchasing offices was proved to have been

ALL BUT UNIVERSAL.

And the evidence showed that those particular mamlutdars were in no respect worse than others, and that the practice had prevailed widely in certain parts of the presidency. It was important, therefore, not to deal with exceptional harshness with those who had been found out to a great extent through their own candour. He did not in any way palliate their offence; but it should be remembered in fairness that the corruption which had been proved against them was not that of selling justice and giving a decision in consideration of a bribe, but it was that inferior and not so black a kind of corruption which consisted of obtaining an office by giving a consideration for it. It was most unfortunate that the gift of office in India should be influenced by a pecuniary consideration; but that was a smaller offence in the eyes of the people of India, and also in our eyes, than the sale of justice for a pecuniary consideration. The hon. member for Glasgow said that the natives could not regard the courts of those mamlutdars as Courts of Justice at all; but that was not the way in which they looked at the matter. If certain mamlutdars were known to have obtained their offices through the influence of other natives, or to have given some consideration for them, the people of India did not think any worse of those particular magistrates than they did of others. The hon. member for Glasgow had dwelt strongly on

MR. JUSTICE JARDINE'S OPINION.

But the *obiter dicta* of one Judge were not to be treated as if they were equivalent to the solemn determination of a full court in a great case that was argued before them. He was himself in Bombay at the time when the matter was freely canvassed in conversation, and many members of the legal profession thought that Mr. Justice Jardine was wrong. Without at all disparaging that Judge, it was fair to say that what fell from him was not of the absolutely conclusive weight which the hon. member for Glasgow seemed to suppose. The conduct of the Government of Bombay in regard to those mamlutdars had been the conduct of men who, above all things, were anxious to arrive at the truth. The ventilation of that matter was due to the conduct of the Government of Bombay, who in the interests of purity of administration in India determined to go to the bottom of the whole affair and to elicit the fullest revelation of the state of facts. In that respect he believed they had done well; and whether or not the House, when it was more fully informed of all the facts, should approve of all the administrative action which the Government of Bombay and the Secretary of State had taken, he thought that most of them who knew Lord Reay, the Governor of Bombay, and his upright character, would feel that that noble lord's uprightness and courage could not have been shown in a clearer light or in a way that was more entitled to confidence than they had been in that matter. (Hear, hear.)

HOLY HORROR.

Sir G. Campbell said there was no doubt that that was a very painful, delicate, and difficult matter. But when hon. members showed such a state of extreme holy horror at the purchase of offices in India, they seemed altogether to forget that in historical times such things were not unknown even in this country; and that even to this day ecclesiastical offices were bought and sold. ("Hear," and a laugh.) He did not think that House was a very competent tribunal for dealing with that matter, more especially when, as in the present instance, they were called upon suddenly to deal with it without sufficient materials. He regretted that a comparatively small matter had been allowed to overshadow the great question of the conduct of a high administrative officer in Bombay, which conduct had at least promoted the corruption the House was discussing. He was sorry that the Under-Secretary of State for India had thrown over Lord Reay and the Government of Bombay. Whether that Government had made mistakes or not, they deserved the greatest credit for attacking an enormous evil rampant in the country. (Hear, hear.) The man who had given rise to the whole scandal was very popular in the European community of Bombay; and allusion had already been made to the telegrams appearing in a notorious journal of this country—(laughter)—which described him as without fault or reproach. Lord Reay and his Government had faced the *Times*' telegrams and very great abuse with great courage in dealing with the scandal which this official had created. He was not prepared to go into details because he did not think the House would understand them—(laughter)—but he confirmed the statement of the Under-Secretary of State for India that a mamlutdar was primarily a revenue officer and not a judicial officer.

Sir W. Plowden wished to express entire dissent from the remarks which had fallen from the hon. member for Aberdeen. If there were one thing which pointed to the better direction of affairs in British hands, it was purity of administration. When cases had been found of men concerned in the administration of justice admitting that they had purchased their offices, it was to be deplored that on any side of the House there should exist a tendency to screen such men. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Bryce said that he had expressly stated that he not only did not wish to screen the men, but considered their conduct very culpable. He had drawn the distinction, which every Indian drew, between the degrees of corruption involved in giving corrupt decisions for bribes and in purchasing judicial offices.

Sir W. Plowden said that the hon. gentleman was not prepared to see the men who had purchased their offices removed.

Mr. Bryce said that he had expressed no opinion on the matter.

Sir W. Plowden said that that was the view of the Under-Secretary at any rate, who had declared that

THE IMMUNITY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT MUST BE MAINTAINED.

But why not go further, and while leaving the protection of the immunity, remove the offenders from the possibility of further mischief. (Hear, hear.) Their salaries might be continued though they were removed from office. As revenue officers these men had to exercise important judicial functions; and he hoped that the debate would have the effect of impressing on the Bombay Government and the Secretary of State for India the necessity of removing the men from their appointments. (Hear.)

Dr. Cameron said that his object had merely been to call attention to the matter, which he quite admitted would be better discussed after notice. He should ask permission to withdraw his motion.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following season reports for the week ending 13th August 1889 are published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*:—

Karachi.—Rain Karachi 1 inch 17 cents; average of three other stations 47½ cents. River Kotri on 12th 19 feet 3 inches against 17 feet 5 inches on the same date last year. Crops of kharif season coming on. Locusts appeared in Hab Taluka, Karachi; no damage. Cattle in Jerruck in poor condition; in Karachi improving after rains.

Shikarpur.—Inundation normal. Begari Canal not working well and water-supply insufficient; crops dependant on it suffering. Rain general; maximum Kakar 2 inches 54 cents, minimum Shikarpur 29 cents; total fall to date 9 inches 6 cents. Hill streams come down, damaging standing crops in Kakar Taluka. Crops otherwise flourishing.

Hyderabad.—Kharif cultivation almost completed; standing crops healthy, except in Guni and Badin, where they are destroyed by breaches in canals. Condition of agricultural stock fair. Rain average 1 inch 32 cents. Prices steady.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Rain Jacobabad 1 inch 78 cents, Kashmor 3 inches 89 cents, Shahdadpur 1 inch 14 cents, Thul slight; rain beneficial to crops. Want of water still felt in Thul and Shahdadpur.

Ahmedabad.—Rain throughout the district; maximum 3 inches 93 cents at Dhandhuka, minimum 49 cents at Gogha. Young bajri crop doing well; transplantation of rice is in progress. Grasshoppers doing much damage in Modasa.

Panch Mahals.—Rain during week 3 inches 38 cents; beneficial to rice.

Kaira.—Rain throughout the district; maximum at Matar 5 inches 64 cents, minimum at Nadiad 2 inches 56 cents; rain at Kaira 3 inches 63 cents; total 33 inches 83 cents. Sowing continues; transplantation of rice recommenced in Matar and Thasra Talukas. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Broach.—Good rain throughout the district; maximum 7 inches 8 cents at Broach, minimum 3 inches 82 cents at Vagra. Standing crops and cattle healthy. Prices of food-grains normal.

Surat.—Slight rain throughout the district; maximum at Chikhli 2 inches 73 cents, minimum at Jalalpor 65 cents; total maximum at Pardi 57 inches 95 cents, minimum at Mandvi 25 inches 3 cents. Kharif sowing completed in all talukas; rice transplantation nearly completed in Olpad and Bulsar. More rain wanted for rice crops in Jalalpor. Weeding in progress in Mandvi, Chikhli, Bardoli, and Jalalpor. Standing crops good. Agricultural stock healthy.

Khandesh.—Rain throughout the district; maximum 6 inches in Raver, minimum 64 cents in Pimpalner. Kharif crops healthy, except in the talukas of Pimpalner and Sindkheda, where the rainfall is not sufficient. The state of agricultural stock improving. Prices of food-grains as before.

Nasik.—Rain 1 inch 31 cents, total 7 inches 61 cents; maximum 10 inches 68 cents at Igatpuri, minimum 15 cents at Niphad; more rain needed. Sowing in progress in parts of Chandor and Baglan, but retarded in parts of Nasik, Sinnar, Igatpuri, and Niphad Talukas for want of sufficient rain. Young crops promising in parts of Dindori, Yeola, and Malegaon Talukas. State of agricultural stock bad. The young grass has slightly reduced the scarcity of fodder in parts of Yeola, Malegaon, and Nandgaon, but want of fodder in other talukas and of water in Sinnar continues. Anxiety is generally felt from the present state of the cattle and the hindrance to agricultural operations.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain every day; total of week 3 inches 94 cents, total to date 56 inches 21 cents, being 4 inches 89 cents above average. Average abnormal temperature 2 deg. warm from 8th to 12th and *nil* on 7th and 13th. Vapour in air slightly in excess of normal. Abnormal wind from north-west from 10th to 12th; wind normal on all other days.

Thana.—Rain 6 inches 23 cents, total 77 inches 96 cents; rain general. State of young rice-plants good. Condition of agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—(Report for the week ending 12th August 1889.)—Rain 2 inches 62 cents, total 70 inches 90 cents. Condition of crops fair; weeding commenced.

Ratnagiri.—Rain throughout the district; maximum 8 inches and 72 cents at Khed, minimum 1 inch and 58 cents at Devgad. Standing crops healthy.

Poona.—Rain more or less in all the talukas except in Indapur and Peta Baramati; maximum 5 inches 60 cents in Peta Mulshi and minimum 4 cents in Bhimthadi Taluka; more wanted, especially in the eastern talukas. Sowing still retarded for want of rain in parts of Sirur and Bhimthadi Talukas. In Maval portion of the district crops are doing well, but in Deshi portion more rain urgently needed. Agricultural stock good. Scarcity of fodder in four talukas.

Ahmednagar.—Slight rain in all talukas save Karjat, maximum Jamkhed 61 cents, minimum Nevasa 6 cents; more wanted everywhere, except at Jamkhed and Shevgaon. Standing crops whithering; sowing retarded in parts. Fodder scarce in most parts and drinking water in some.

Sholapur.—Rain maximum at Sholapur 28 cents, minimum at Karmala 4 cents. Sowing of kharif crops has been completed in all the talukas. Turmeric, sugarcane plants, chillies, and maize in Barsi and Malsiras Talukas are doing well. Land is being prepared for rabi crops. Weather cloudy. Average prices of food-grains are as before.

Satara.—Rain Satara 2 inches 34 cents, total 18 inches 68 cents; in talukas, maximum Patan 3 inches 91 cents, minimum Man 2 cents; rainfall general, but insufficient in the eastern talukas and especially in Man, Khanapur, and Khatav where crops are withering. Agricultural stock good.

Bijapur.—Rain maximum 60 cents Muddebihal, minimum 3 cents Bijapur, none in Indi and Bagevadi. Crops doing fairly on the whole. Agricultural condition good.

Belgaum.—Rain at Belgaum 1 inch 60 cents, total 29 inches 13 cents; rain still deficient to north-east and east, where in consequence less kharif land than usual has been sown. The crops sown have suffered to some extent, and fodder is scarce. Cotton sowing commenced. Rice crops promise well. Agricultural stock good.

Dharwar.—Rain general except in Nargund and Mundargi pethas, but everywhere deficient; more rain much wanted: fall for week 27 cents, for season 11 inches 98 cents. Scarcity of fodder and drinking water increasing, the latter especially in the town of Dharwar. Prospects not good.

Kanara.—Rain throughout the district; Karwar 5 inches 57 cents. Crops in good condition.

Rajkot.—Rain 1 inch 41 cents, total 21 inches 20 cents. Sowing operations still continue, and weeding commenced. Agricultural stock improving.

Wadhwan.—Rain 4 inches 20 cents, total 18 inches 80 cents; general in Prant. Crops growing well.

Baroda.—Rain 8 inches 11 cents during week, total 32 inches 28 cents. Young crops in good condition. Agricultural stock good.

General Remarks.—Rain during week general; more wanted in parts of Surat, Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Ahmednagar, Satara, Belgaum, and Dharwar. Young crops suffering for want of moisture in parts of Shikarpur, Ahmednagar, Satara, and Belgaum; damaged by breaches in canals in parts of Hyderabad and by grasshoppers in parts of Ahmedabad. Standing crops otherwise good, except in two talukas of Khandesh. Sowing and transplantation progressing in several districts, but retarded in some for want of sufficient rain. Preparations for late crops progressing in Sholapur. Fodder scarce in parts of Nasik, Poona, Ahmednagar, Belgaum, and Dharwar. Drinking water scarce in parts of Upper Sind Frontier, Nasik, Ahmednagar, and Dharwar.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 1st August was 487. equal to a death-rate of 26·42 per thousand per annum, as against 485 or 26·18 the previous year and 461 or 46·65 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 157 died from fevers, 13, cholera; 1, leprosy; 60, phthisis; 40, diseases the of nervous system; 25, still-born; 39, old age and debility; 5, accidents and violence. The classfied list shows 25 of the deceased were Buddhist or Jain; 11, Brahmin; 8, Bhattia; 238, Hindu of other caste; 41, Hindu out-caste; 115, Musalman; 24, Parsi; 1, Jew; 18, Native Christian; 2, European; 3, Negro-African; one other and unknown races. The total number of births registered was 310 as against 304, the corresponding period of last year, and 285 the average over the past five years.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

THAKUR VUSUNJEE AND OTHERS *vs.* CANJEE PURBUT AND OTHERS.

IN this case the plaintiff applied for a declaration that the mortgage executed by the fourth defendant to the first three defendants did not create any valid charge, except in the fourth defendant's individual share or interest in the estate of Damodhur Madhowjee, etc. The case was called on for final disposal yesterday.

The Hon. F. L. Latham, Advocate-General, and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishanker, Dinshaw and Kanga, appeared for the plaintiffs, while Messrs. Starling and Lang, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared for three of the defendants, Mr. Inverarity and the Hon. K. T. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Payne Gilbert and Sayani, representing the fourth defendant.

The facts of the case are that the four defendants were the executors of a man named Damodhur Madhowjee, who died in 1886. The probate of the will was granted to them by the High Court in the usual way, and also subsequently to another of the plaintiffs. Dhamodhur Madhowjee, on his demise, left considerable property, both moveable and immoveable, the management of which it was originally the intention of the plaintiffs to have left to the testator's son and the fourth executor, Gordundass Damodurdass, but finding that the former was squandering the estate they were obliged to interfere and apply for a probate. This was the cause of the filing of the present suit for the administration of the estate and to restrain the fourth defendant from interfering in such administration. Two years ago another suit had been filed by the brother of the fourth defendant against him, in which it was sought to have it declared that the will referred to was inoperative, the plaintiffs in the present suit then being upon their own application made participators in the defence. In that suit Mr. G. A. Turner was, on the application of the plaintiffs, appointed a receiver to take possession of the property; but that up to the present he had not received possession of the estate as it was then intended. The fourth accused had also executed a mortgage of his interest in the estate to the first three defendants, for a sum of Rs. 7,000, making over in return the whole of the estate to the defendants, who now refused to give up possession. The plaintiffs admitted that the defendants had no right under the mortgage or otherwise to such possession, though the plaintiffs believed that the defendants were acting in collusion with the intention of witholding the possession of the estate, the value of which was much in excess of the alleged amount of the mortgage debts. They therefore prayed that it might be declared that the mortgage did not create any valid charges, save and except on the fourth defendant's individual share of the interest in the estate of Damodhur Madhowjee, and the first three defendants be ordered to deliver up possession of the properties, either to the plaintiffs or such persons that the court might direct.

The case for the first three defendants was that the fourth defendant, Gordhundass Damodhar, mortgaged to the first three defendants his right, title and interest in the estate of Dhamoodhar Madhowjee to secure repayment with interest of a sum of Rs. 7,000, but they have not yet obtained possession of the whole estate. That on the 14th November 1888 the first three defendants advanced the sum of Rs. 10,254 to the fourth defendant, who had executed in their favor an instrument of further charge in respect of such advance upon the properties comprised in the mortgage-deed of the 19th January 1888. The defendant submitted that in the event of the Court being of opinion that the defendants were only entitled to a charge on the individual share and interest of the fourth defendant under the mortgage, such share should be ascertained and declared, and the will of Damodhar Madhowjee should be construed by the court. They further submitted that the Advocate-general was a necessary party to this suit, and that therefore some provision should be made for their costs.

The case was not concluded.

THE UNION MILLS, LIMITED.

THE second ordinary general meeting of the Union Mills, Ld., was held yesterday at the registered office of the Company, No 11, Hummum Street, Mr. Tribhovandass Nuthoobhoy presiding.

A report was submitted as follows:—The Directors have now the pleasure to lay before you their report and the audited balance sheet of the Company made up for the period from 1st September 1888 to 30th June 1889. The main block of buildings, containing plant and machinery, is all complete. Small sundry out-houses are under construction, and they will be very shortly finished. The spinning machinery has been received and is nearly fitted up. Engines and boilers have also arrived and are undergoing erection. By the time the engines are ready to start, and which your Directors expect to be in the first week of September, they hope to be able to run the mills. To save the payment of heavy fire insurance premiums your Directors have built a large portion of the mills fireproof, and are also thinking of putting automatic sprinklers, whereby a further saving will be effected in this item. The spinning machinery has been ordered through the well-known firm of Messrs. Sorabji Shapurji and Co.; and engine, boiler, and gearing through Mr. N. N. Wadia.

Messrs. Khimji Jewa and F. R. Wadia were re-elected as directors of the Company; and Messrs. Dhwarkadass Odhowjee and Bapooji Pestonji Wadia will be appointed as auditors for the current year with a remuneration of Rs. 75 each.

The proceedings were brought to a close with the usual vote of thanks to the chairman.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUT H. R. F. ANDERSON S. C. has been permitted to return to duty.

LIEUT. T. A. HARRISON, 2nd Dorset Regt. has been admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps.

MR. W. M. STEWART, has been gazetted a lieutenant of the Southern Maratha Railway Volunteers.

LIEUT H O'CONNOR, has been placed on the supernumerary list of the Bombay Artillery Volunteers and second Lieut. J. S. Slater has been appointed Lieut in the vacancy thus created.

EXTENSIONS of leave have been granted to Surgeon A. V. Henderson M. B., I. M. S., for one month on private affairs; Lieut: J. C. Hallway S. C. four months, private affairs; Lieut: C. A. S. Montgomery S. C., two months, on Medical Certificate; Major C. E. Vate C. S. I., C. H. N. G., three months Medical Certificate; Captain E. F. Marriott S. C. till February 1890, Medical Certificate.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, August 15.—Pressure has fallen slowly in the Punjab, Rajputana, Sind, Guzerat, and North Konkan; also in Bengal, the head of the Bay, and Arakan; and elsewhere it has risen. Still there is no important change in distribution, but the gradients are becoming steeper. Wind directions are fairly normal, except at the head of the Bay, where the wind is variable and unsteady. Monsoon is strong on the west coast. Temperature is above the average, except in central parts of the country and Madras. Rain is general, except in West Punjab, Sind, South Madras, and South-West Bengal. The falls are heavy in Burma and the Central and North-West Provinces.

DURING the week ended the 3rd of August there were 210 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 25·2 per thousand, per annum. In the previous week there were 222 deaths, and the death-rate was 26·7 per thousand. There was no deaths from small-pox, 4 from cholera, 88 from fevers, 18 from tetanus, and 5 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified:—4 Non-Asiatics, 9 Mixed Races, 136 Hindus, 64 Mohamedans, and 0 other races. The Health Officer adds the following remarks:—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending 3rd Aug. was 210 against 222 and 219 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 17; there were 4 deaths from cholera, against 19 and 17 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by . There was no death from small-pox during the week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 88 and 26 respectively, against 72 and 24 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 25·2 per mille per annum, against 23·6, the mean of the last five years.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all chemists. Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

A WEDDING AT TREVANDRUM.

THE marriage of Miss Eva Muriel Elizabeth Ketchen only daughter of Colonel W. D. B. Ketchen, commanding the Nair Brigade, and Mr. John Kaye Batten, Madras Civil Service, son of the late Mr. John Hallet Batten, Bengal Civil Service, took place in Christ's Church, Trevandrum, on Wednesday afternoon, the 7th instant. The event was of more than ordinary interest, as it is many years since any marriage of the kind has taken place in that town. The weather, which has been very stormy for some days before, cleared up beautifully, and nothing could have been more propitious, if the saying holds good that "Happy is the bride that the sun shines on," for the day was bright and cool, and all Nature seemed to rejoice. The rain was over and gone, and every tree and flower looked up refreshed in this beautiful land of palms. The roads from the church to the Commandant's house were lined by the Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry of the Nair Brigade in full dress, who volunteered their services for the occasion; while the police, also in full dress, kept order among the large crowd. The church, which was carpeted with scarlet cloth, was beautifully decorated with masses of maiden-hair fern, palms, foliage plants, and white flowers of every description.

Shortly before 3 o'clock, the band of the Nair Brigade announced the coming of the bride by playing the triumphal wedding march from Tannhauser, which ceased as the bride and her father ascended the steps of the church. Colonel Ketchen wore the full-dress uniform of the Madras Light Cavalry. The bride, who looked charming, wore a lovely dress of rich white stain, draped with *crepe de Chine* and trimmed with long wreathes of myrtle and waxen orange blossom, the bodice and full train being of white moire. Her only ornament was a pearl necklace, the gift of the bridegroom. Her long tulle veil was simply fastened with sprays of orange blossoms. She carried a magnificent bouquet of eucharis lilies, orange blossom, stephanotis and tube roses, mixed with the small delicate maiden-hair fern. Her train was carried by a tiny bridesmaid, Miss Annie Jacob, who was prettily dressed in white, with an apple-green sash, her large white hat being also trimmed with apple green. She wore a pearl heart brooch, the gift of the bridegroom. The bridegroom was attended by Mr. R. B. Ferguson, as best man. The church was crowded, and numbers who were anxious to see the ceremony were unable to gain admittance. Many native gentlemen were present, among whom was His Highnes the First Prince of Travancore, who had come all the way from Madras on purpose to be present at the ceremony. As the bride moved up the aisle on the arm of her father, who gave her away, the choir sang "The voice that breathed o'er Eden," and when the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. H. B. Norman, B.A., was over, and the bridal party proceeded to the vestry, another beautiful hymn, "O Father, all creating" was sung. The bride and bridegroom then left the church, showers of rose leaves and jessamine being thrown into the air and before them as they walked down the aisle, while the band of the Nair Brigade played Mendelssohn's Wedding March. Flowers were also thrown along the route at intervals, and at the hansome arch at the entrance of the avenue leading to the Commandant's house, quantities of flowers fell, as if by magic, from the top of the arch, as the bride and bridegroom passed beneath it. They were received at the Commandant's house by His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore, who wore magnificent jewels. The house was beautifully decorated, and in a very novel manner. In the hall was a trophy of piled drums, the regimental colours, and stars of bayonets, erected by the European non-commissioned and native officers of the Nair Brigade. At the end of the dining room and drawing room, which had been thrown into one, and were full of beautiful growing plants and cut white flowers, was a small canoe full of fragrant roses, which was sent by the Maharajah, and from the centre of the large arch connecting the rooms depended an enormous bell, entirely composed of the flowers of the large white sacred lotus, maiden-hair, and eucharis lilies, with a fringe of the white blossoms of the cork tree, a single lotus bud forming the clapper of the bell, under which the bride and bridegroom stood to receive the congratulations of their friends. The Maharajah proposed the health of the bride and bridegroom in a few kind words, and Mr. Batten beiefly returned thanks.—*Madras Mail.*

TESTING THE JYNTHEE BRIDGE.

THE Consulting Engineer, accompanied by the Chief Engineer, East Indian Railway, arrived at the Jynthee bridge on Saturday forenoon. The testing began by 14 trucks loaded with ballast being shunted on to the new girder that has been put up, which was done to get an idea of deflection. After this a single engine was made to go over slowly and back again at the rate of four miles an hour. Everything so far proved satisfactory. An order was then given to take three engines over at the rate of fifteen miles an hour, which was done in grand style. Two goods trucks were now attached to the engines—one loaded with a steam hoist and the other carrying a 10-ton crane. These were made to stand on the whole length of the girder, whilst two engineers, Messrs. Ward and Wright, took notes of the deflection at the bottom of the girder. The result of these trials proved that the oscillation was practically nil, although the depression was nearly two inches. There was every hope of traffic being opened yesterday; but all trains will come to a standstill on either side of the bridge, and will have to wait for a line-clear message before they can proceed. For this purpose two station-masters will have to remain one on each side of the bridge.

A carpenter employed on the works fell into the river on Saturday from the top of the girder, a height of 65 feet, sustaining no very serious injuries.—*Morning Post.*

GOOD ADVICE.

From *Tricycling Journal.*

"We are now convinced that a bottle of St. Jacob's Oil should find its way into the house of every cycler, and, in fact, into every house. For rheumatism, in particular, it acts like a charm, and in fact the Oil—in the words of those who advertise it, truly "conquers pain." We commend to the careful and intelligent notice of our readers the names of such famous men as Hanlan, Beach, Furnival, Pullinger, Adams, Painter, Wade, Woodside, and others of equal prominence, who have written the Vogeler Company testimonials. These giant athletes, together with a host of other well-known men, have appended their signatures to statements that prove that St. Jacob's Oil is no bogus preparation made up to sell, like, alas! many we know of, but a thoroughly *bona fide* and genuine article, which will and does do what its proprietors claim for it. Our readers will thus see we are very firm believers in the virtues of this preparation, and we are not singular in our belief. Beyond the high testimony we have received from Messrs. Furnival and Adams, it should be noticed that the champions, in almost every other sport or pastime prevalent in Great Britain, the United States, and the Colonies—particularly Australia—have placed on record their high opinion of the remedy. We do strongly advise our readers, therefore, never to be without a bottle of St. Jacob's Oil, and if they are only wise enough to take our advice, they will assuredly not regret it."

MR. R. COURTENAY, C.S., has been allowed an extension of leave on medical certificate for six months.

THE Rev W. B. Preston, B.A., Junior Chaplain, has passed the lower standard examination in Hindustani.

SOME sort of notion of the extraordinary extent of the Parnell Commission's investigations may be got from Sir Henry James's statement that the taking of evidence occupied over 112 days, and that over 40,000 questions had been asked.

THE Home authorities now state that only 15,000 instead of 35,000 of the magazine rifles will be available for the British Army in India during this year. It is proposed to arm the whole of the Frontier Force with Martinis. The 1st and 3rd Punjab Cavalry, the Corps of Guides, the 3rd and 4th Sikhs, the 4th Punjab Infantry, and the 5th Goorkhas received the new rifle some time ago, as they are included in the 1st or 2nd Army Corps under the mobilisation scheme. The 32nd Pioneers on return from Sikkim will also be armed with Martinis.

THE *Madras Mail* announces the death at Bangalore, at the South Station Hospital, last Thursday, from enteric fever, of Surgeon H. E. B. Flanagan, aged thirty-one, and that his widow is ill of the same disease. The *Spectator* says that he arrived in India in 1886. The funeral took place on Friday at 5 p.m. "All the officers in garrison off duty met the *cortege* at All Saints' Church, and followed it to the Protestant Cemetery on the Oossoor Road. They were dressed in review order, as also the funeral and firing parties, consisting of 100 men from the 21st Hussars and the bands of the 21st Hussars, and 2nd O.L.I. played the 'Dead March,' alternately. Four members of the Medical Staff of the garrison were pall-bearers, and the Rev. H. A. Williams, Chaplain of Holy Trinity Church, performed the burial ceremony."

MR. GLADSTONE ON THE ROYAL GRANTS.

IN the debate in the House of Commons on the subject of the Royal Grants on Thursday, 25th ult., Mr. Gladstone made a speech which has been much commented on by the Press owing principally to the position taken up by the right hon. gentleman with regard to the Grants. In the course of a prolonged oration Mr. Gladstone said:—

DIGNIFIED ECONOMY.

The issues raised are, in the first place, that her Majesty and other members of her family are possessed of a sufficiency of means to avoid application to Parliament, and, in the second place, that large economies might take place if further funds are needed for the purpose of Royal endowments. I will first say a few words on the subject of economy. I beg the House to bear in mind that it is difficult, I believe, for a great nobleman in this country—take a man than whose name none is more honoured, though I differed from him in political opinion, I mean the late Duke of Buccleuch—especially if, like him, he gives much time, care, and thought to public engagements—to enforce in his great establishments real economy and thrift. It is ten times more difficult for a Sovereign. (Hear, hear.) I will go further and say it is almost impossible, unless the Sovereign be strongly backed by the action of the Government, and unless the Government be strongly backed by the action of the House of Commons. I am sanguine enough to believe that there is great room for economy. (Hear, hear.) However, I must say that I am adverse to all economy which would not only prevent the dignity, but impair the splendour of the Court. In a society, constituted as this society is, the Court ought to be a splendid Court. Not only so, but I go further, and say that a Court amply, but not extravagantly, provided with means, worked in a genial spirit, and conforming to a high moral standard, is one of the most powerful and one of the most estimable agencies which, in a country like this, you can bring to bear upon the tone of society, and by means of which you can raise the standard of conduct from class to class throughout the Kingdom. (Cheers.) If I believe, with my hon. friend, that there is great room for economy, the difference would probably be that I estimate the difficulty of enforcing that economy as very great. I do not doubt that you might pick out some salary here and there where reductions might be made. You might be fortunate enough in particular cases, such as the political instances, to get rid of the embarrassing considerations of vested interests; but I own I have very great doubts, indeed, whether my hon. friend has estimated aright the complicated nature of the process that would have to be instituted, the firmness that it would require, the time that it would demand, the strength of influence, and the weight of authority which must be at its back in order to make it effective.

PARTIAL ATTEMPTS AT THRIFT.

I am by no means certain whether a very small, shallow, partial attempt at thrift in the Royal Household could be made unless at the very best opportunity. I have great doubt whether there can be a thorough consideration of the question, except in connection with the settlement of a new Civil List. If it be her Majesty's impression that at an advanced period of life it is doubtful whether it would be wise to attempt to initiate a scheme of that kind, I not only can sympathise with her Majesty but I am not at all indisposed to believe that the judgment formed is a sound judgment. (Hear, hear.) I believe that great good will be reaped from the full and systematic prosecution of this subject at the right time, but I am by no means clear that that time has actually at this moment arrived. (Cheers.) I come now to the main question raised by my hon. friend. He considered that there are sufficient means in the hands of her Majesty and of the other members of the Royal family. I do not know what interpretation I can give to the phrase "the other members." The only one whom I suppose to be possibly in the view of my hon. friend, besides the Prince of Wales, is the Duke of Edinburgh. But it is quite evident that the Duke of Edinburgh does not enter into this question at all, because it will have been seen, even in the early form of the intention of the Government, that no claim would at any time be made on his part on the public purse. My hon. friend (Mr. Storey) who seconded the amendment has shown himself possessed of a lively imagination. He believes in millions, in the existence of which in an available and profitable form I imagine no other human being would suppose. He proves to his own satisfaction that the private, or what he calls the "pin money" of her Majesty means a sum of 250,000*l.* a year.

Mr. Storey: I did not say that at all. I said her Majesty had 160,000*l.* a year, and that she had, in addition to or apart from, what poor people would call "house money," other sums and interest from the Duchy, which altogether would make 250,000*l.* a year.

Mr. Gladstone: I think my hon. friend spoke of what he termed a clear net income of her Majesty, after all the purposes that are commonly comprised in necessary expenditure, as amounting to 250,000*l.* per annum. My estimate of this rather important question is that, if he had said half that amount he would have been much nearer the mark. I am sorry that the phrase "pin-money" should be introduced into this debate. (Ministerial cheers.) I do not think my hon. friend can have appreciated equitably the position of a Sovereign in such a matter. Take the system of pensions. I venture to say there is no establishment in the country in which the system of pensioning is practised, as it is in the establishment of the Sovereign, and that not altogether by pure choice, but by necessity, growing out of the peculiarities of the Royal condition which peculiarities you must take into account if you wish to arrive at a sound conclusion. What we call this free income of her Majesty takes a form to which you would find it difficult to discover anything truly analogous in the expenditure of a private person. I am not here to maintain that her Majesty has not free available means, which seem to be destined by nature, by propriety, and by her Majesty's own most gracious, considerate, and prudent choice to the endowment of her family.

BLESSED WITH A VERY NUMEROUS POSTERITY.

Her Majesty has been blessed with a very numerous posterity. Under the circumstances that are now before us, the proposition is that for no part of that posterity shall we provide in the second generation except the children of the Prince of Wales. That appears to me to be a most important item to take into our view. (Hear, hear.)

NOT MORE THAN ADEQUATE PROVISION.

I feel no hesitation whatever in accepting the considerate offer of her Majesty. I do not agree with those portions of the report of the committee which would rather, I think, lead to the inference that there was some duty incumbent upon Parliament which Parliament was unwilling to perform. I make no imputation on Parliament in this matter. Parliament has always been liberal and loyal, and such, notwithstanding little indications of divergencies of opinion, I hope it will continue to be. Her Majesty has these means. To mention one particular item, in which a large increase has taken place since the opening of the reign, there is the revenue of the Duchy of Lancaster. I feel that nothing can be more just and legitimate than that her Majesty's generosity should, with these means in her possession, offer to take upon herself the charge of her grandchildren, and nothing can be more fair, nothing more compatible with her duty, whether to the constituencies or to the Crown, than that we should accept the offer. (Cheers.) This involves a very large expenditure. I think the seconder of the amendment said that 300,000*l.* or 400,000*l.* would be an ample sum for all the Queen's grandchildren. I must own that, although 300,000*l.* or 400,000*l.* may sound to be a large some of money, I do not admit that it is a large sum, or more than adequate as an honourable provision for the grandchildren of the Queen. (Cheers.) Therefore, it is not denied by those who oppose the amendment that her Majesty has available means. She proposes to employ those means to an extent, in my judgment, greatly exceeding the sum mentioned by the hon. member, and one which may possibly require much prudence, thrift, and forethought on the part of her Majesty to enable her to bear, without disparagement, her other Royal duties. That being the case, I ask myself again whether my hon. friend really has any case in his contention that the Prince of Wales ought not to be provided with funds to enable him to undertake the care of his children. I presume he would not push that doctrine so far as to make it embrace all the liabilities and calls which might arise in the event of the Prince's accession to the Throne. (Mr. Labouchere: No.) Very well, then, my hon. friend cannot leave out the contingency of Parliament in respect of the children of the Sovereign. The question is whether, while the Prince of Wales remains the Prince of Wales, it is fair or rational to expect that he should take upon himself the maintenance of his children as they grow up, as they depart from under his roof, as they become heads of separate establishments, or as they enter into families where, if they are rich, still they will be granddaughters of the Queen and daughters of the Heir-Apparent, and therefore ought not, in my judgment, to enter absolutely penniless; but if they are poor, to have provided for them by the State a moderate income, which would, perhaps, form a very considerable part of their whole available means.

THE DUCHY OF LANCASTER.

My hon. friend says that the revenue of the Duchy of Cornwall was only 46,000*l.* in 1863, and is now 61,000*l.* But my hon. friend has been favoured by

fortune in this respect. It is true it was only 46,000*l.* in the year 1863, but it was 52,000*l.* in 1862. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) It was 50,000*l.* in the year 1864, and it rose regularly and rapidly until it had passed the figure of 60,000*l.* in 1869, and since 1869 there are, I think, only two or three exceptional years in which it has fallen below 60,000*l.* Now, sir, I must point out to my hon. friend what really took place on that occasion. It is my duty to speak of it, because at the time Lord Palmerston made the proposal in Parliament I was Chancellor of the Exchequer, and, of course, it was my duty to make an estimate of the Prince's revenue. And what did we do? We were, of course, perfectly aware that at the moment the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall were under 60,000*l.*, but we stated them at 60,000*l.*, and why? Because we were providing for a period that was likely to be a period of considerable length. At the time when the Prince was married the Queen herself had hardly entered middle age, and there was every prospect of a lengthened as well as a happy reign. Under those circumstances, we gave that estimate of the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall which would be a fair and moderate estimate as applied to the general state of the Prince's fortune during the time he might be expected to continue Duke of Cornwall. It appears to me that was a proper course, and it is, undoubtedly, the truth if we had been compelled to estimate the Duchy of Cornwall revenues at 46,000*l.*, which was the revenue of that particular year we should have been obliged to ask for a larger payment on behalf of the Prince out of the consolidated fund. (Cheers.) Upon the whole, that estimate of 60,000*l.* a year has proved to be remarkably accurate—a little, but a very little, under the mark. Under these circumstances, the point is this,—that diversely from the case of her Majesty, who is receiving considerable revenues from the Duchy of Lancaster that were not in immediate contemplation at the commencement of the reign, the Prince of Wales is receiving almost exactly—at present, I think, there is a small tendency to diminish—(hear, hear)—the very sum which was held out by Parliament as necessary for the maintenance of his dignity as Heir-Apparent of this country. (Cheers.) Well, sir, the revenues of the Prince of Wales have remained, I may say, constant, and have corresponded, in a remarkable degree, with the estimate of them which was then made.

THE DISADVANTAGES OF ROYALTY.

It will be admitted that circumstances have tended somewhat to throw upon the Prince of Wales an amount of public duty in connection with institutions, as well as with ceremonials, which was larger than could reasonably have been expected, and with regard to which every call has been honourably and devotedly met from a sense of that public duty. (Cheers.) My hon. friend will see that the argument in the case of the Duchy of Lancaster has no application whatever to the case of the Prince of Wales. But he compares the income of the Prince of Wales with that of a private gentleman. I must say I deprecate that comparison, if it is attempted to push it to any degree. The Prince of Wales, with 110,000*l.* a year, has not got the same command over the expenditure of that money or the saving of that money, as a Duke, or any inferior personage in society with a corresponding income. (Hear, hear.) That must be borne in mind, if you are to deal justly and fairly in a case of this kind. My hon. friend, however, says that the Prince of Wales had 600,000*l.* in his hands at the time when provision was made for him by Parliament. (Hear, hear.) That is perfectly true. It is also true that a very large portion, I think between 200,000*l.* and 300,000*l.*, of that sum was laid out in the acquisition of Sandringham. Was that a becoming acquisition? It appears to me it was perfectly becoming, and I am not sure I may not go a little further, and say it was almost necessary that the Heir-Apparent of this country, in the circumstances in which he stood, with no sort of prospect of an early accession to the Throne, should have a place in the country according to the habits of the people of this country—(cheers)—where he could exercise hospitality, where he might follow field pursuits, and where he might acquire and cherish the love of home, and where he might conform, in fact, to a truly British standard, to which we all like to see our Sovereign and Royal personages conform. (Cheers.)

ROYAL NECESSITIES.

Let me call the attention of my hon. friend to a point he has not taken into view. It is true, he said, that the Sovereign of this country has, as she ought to have, great and noble palaces maintained for her use. It is also true that these palaces are splendidly furnished, and that every appliance of life exists in them in abundance—almost in a condition of redundance. But the condition of the Prince of Wales is a totally different one. (Hear, hear.) He has no such possession. I believe it would be correct to say that when the Prince of Wales had provision made for him by Parliament, he was scarcely the owner of a silver spoon. (Mr. Labouchere: He had Marlborough House.) He had Marlborough House, no doubt. It was provided for him, but I am not aware that it was furnished. If I remember aright, it was a question of the walls of Marlborough House and the maintenance of the fabric. Everything else had to be provided by the Prince. Therefore, my hon. friend will see that very little was to be expected from the source to which he alluded. Now, sir, my hon. friend, who seconded the motion quoted from Lord Brougham, what I may call a very excellent expression, that the measure of the gifts of Parliament ought to be the necessities of the Crown—(hear, hear)—and of course, by analogy, in the case of the Prince of Wales. It seems to me that is a very sound doctrine. I do not admit any liability of Parliament apart from the necessities of the Crown, estimated honourably, liberally, and with due reference, to what this country is, and what the Sovereign of this country ought to be. (Cheers.) I admit no other claim whatever, but I say on that claim, in my opinion, her Majesty now graciously offers to assume a heavy burden upon herself, which is as much as we can reasonably ask. And in respect to the Prince of Wales, he has fulfilled the contract—so far as there was a contract—he has fulfilled the expectations which Parliament was entitled to form with respect to his income and his expenditure, and it would not be rational on our part to suppose that it was possible for him to provide a sum of very many thousands a year for the full and separate maintenance of his children. (Cheers.) I think, therefore, that as to economy it is a most fruitful and a most important subject, and I trust it will receive due consideration whenever the proper time arrives—now if it may be

THE QUESTION AS A WHOLE.

Well now, sir, let me ask the House for one moment before I sit down, just to consider how this question stands as a whole. My hon. friend the mover of the amendment spoke of it as a question which had been reduced to secondary dimensions. Happily, sir, it has been reduced within secondary dimensions, but there have been many stages in the great process, beginning from the reign of George III. Even the reign of George IV., as compared with that of George III., marks a certain commencement of the action of public opinion, and of an improved handling of this most important subject in respect to the means to be placed at the disposal of the Sovereign. The reign of William IV. made another and a greater advance. The reign of her Majesty at the commencement again placed Parliament in a much more forward condition and that one point, the greatest of all, was attained, that Parliament should not be subject, from time to time, to those most objectionable applications for the discharge of Royal debts. Well, sir, how do we now stand? Is there no further progress made in the matter as it now comes before us? I do not say that we are now going to do everything that is desirable to be done—very far from it—and even the report of the committee, with some parts of which I do not agree, contains most important references on this subject of a future juncture. But let us see how we stand? In the first place, I think, it will be admitted that the Prince of Wales, and her Majesty on behalf of the Prince of Wales, have not been precipitate in making this application. (Cheers.) The period of coming of age has generally been marked in the case of a Prince as the period for making an application to Parliament. But Prince Albert Victor is, I think, twenty-four years of age, and his younger brother has likewise for some time been of age. But that is not the only point. In my opinion, the question of the grand children of the reigning Sovereign other than those of the Heir-Apparent is settled, I think, for all time—(cheers)—I admit, not by a formal withdrawal; but the right hon. gentleman has a right to state that, and those who object to his course have a right to urge it against him. I do not enter into that controversy, but I give the most confident opinion, founded upon such observations of public affairs as have ever been within my power, that that claim has as completely disappeared from the region of what may be termed practical politics as if it had been drawn up as a deed upon parchment regularly stamped and sealed. (Cheers.)

SERVANTS OF THE PEOPLE AND THE CROWN.

Well then, sir, what remains? What remains is that we have to consider the case of the children of the Heir-Apparent. The Heir-Apparent, as I say, had not the power of providing 30,000*l.* or 20,000*l.* a year for the purpose of maintaining his children when the day of need arose; but in making provision for them Parliament will be asked to adopt a plan which, I think, absolutely secures us during the remainder of the reign from any renewal of these undoubtedly very painful controversies. (Cheers.) Happily, the stability of the Throne is beyond the reach of the gales or breezes of opinion which may be set in motion on these particular occasions. (Cheers.) To extinguish the possibility of the renewal of this controversy for the remaindor of the reign is one great step in the right direction. Let me do the committee justice by saying that, though I am not wholly satisfied with all parts of the report, I hope the House will observe these important words at the end:—"In order to prevent applications to Parliament and establish the principle that the provision for children should hereafter be made out of grants adequate for that purpose which have been assigned to them." Those words are the basis of this proposal, and what is now asked on the one hand undeniably secures us from controversy during the remainder of the reign, and on the other hand, as undeniably points to the construction of a new Civil List as the occasion when the whole matter must be settled in principle and practice, and which indicates the mode of settlement which, I think, my hon. friend will be the first to recognise as sound as just. (Cheers.) I thought it my duty to enter into this debate, and, undoubtedly, I admit that on every occasion our highest obligation as the Commons of England is to the constituencies we represent; but I am not ready to adopt what I understand to be the exclusive doctrine of the seconder of the motion, that we are the servants of the people, and the servants of the people alone. (Cheers.)

Mr. Storey: I said, servants of the people first.

Mr. Gladstone: I am glad that I misheard and misunderstood my hon. friend. He agrees with me that we are the servants of the Crown as well as of the people. (Cheers.) Having, as I hope, done my duty to the people, I have endeavoured as far as I could to contribute towards casting this delicate question into a form which, within a very short time, is likely to become perfectly satisfactory; and having done that, I am not ashamed to say that in my old age I rejoice in any opportunity which enables me to testify that, whatever be thought of my opinions or proposals in general politics, I do not forget the service I have borne for so many years to the illustrious representatives of the British Monarchy. (Loud cheers.)

PURE PERSONALITIES.

MR. JUSTICE LOPES, who has just been making some very plain observations on the villainous trade of usury as comparatively young when he was promoted to the Bench. This was in 1876, and in succession to Mr. Justice Archibald, of the Court of Common Pleas, Mr. Lopes was then forty-eight. Nearly four years ago he was advanced to his present position in the Court of Appeal. Mr. Justice Lopes is a Devonshire man. He was sent to Winchester and from Winchester to Oxford (Balliol College). He joined the Western Circuit thirty-two years ago, and very speedily became its leading junior. In the House of Commons Mr. Lopes said many things, rather than much. It should have been the other way. But Mr. Lopes only followed the general fashion; he was one sinner among many.

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It is not time to pack the Shah off to Persia? asked a home paper a week before the Shah's departure, and not only for his own sake, but also—or rather, much more—for the sake of those sober, grave northern Scots who are throwing themselves into ridiculous attitudes for his gratification? Fancy a group of grizzled, solemn Kirk Elders dressing themselves in short petticoats, and with shrill "whoop!" pirouetting and dancing in a mad "Highland fling."

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That is what the successor of Darius has been looking upon. In South Britain Beethoven and Mendelssohn passed by the Shah's barbaric ears, like idle wind. But the screech of the bagpipes has delighted him beyond measure. These unaccountable English have banished their musical geniuses to Scotch Highlands, and to the custody of Mackenjee of Kintail. *Bismillah!* The Shah would like to carry off the performing Elders with him to Teheran. He might do worse.

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In these skittish times anything may happen. The day before yesterday Mr. Chamberlain was the coming man. Yesterday it was Sir William. To-day it is a certain Professor of Civil Law, who, having climbed Mount Ararat, wrote a book about his feat. The talk about the "succession" to the Liberal leadership only illustrates the progress of the sectional disintegration of Liberalism, which we described the other day. It is curious that the busy-bodies, who are, with somewhat indecent haste, searching for a future leader, have not bethought them of Lord Rosebery.

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Mr. Bryce, at any rate, has some characteristics in common with his chief. He is a man of irrepressible and unceasing industry. He has a great diversity of intellectual tastes. He is as active physically as he is mentally. He is a first-rate scholar. He has a tough constitution. But for this toughness of constitution he could not have got through his arduous official work and written his books at one and the same time. Mr. Bryce is fifty-one years old, about the same age as Mr. John Morley. He is not much of an orator, but he talks sense, and, unlike Mr. Morley, he is no doctrinaire. Among his Tower Hamlets constituents, there are many Germans. In the contests of 1885-86, Mr. Bryce addressed them fluently in their own tongue. They liked it.

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The late Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, Sir A. Lyall, is about to publish a volume of poems on Indian subjects, some of them legendary. A few of them have already appeared in print. The ex-Governor is always a good versifier, and often something more than that. If he be not a poet, he has narrowly escaped being one. But we shall see. India has not yet produced a poet—we mean an Anglo-Indian poet. But the English in India have done very creditable work in philology, history, and blue book literature. The amount of blue book literature which Sir A. Lyall has written in his day might well have extinguished the poetic fire in any "minor" inhabitant of Parnassus.

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Apropos of the Kaiser Wilhelm II. visit to England, it is interesting to read Her Majesty's opinion of her grandchild when he was a baby. At the baptismal function neither Prince Albert nor the Queen was able to be present, and the latter, in her own peculiar style, wrote to her uncle, Leopold of the Belgians, as follows:—"Oh, uncle! it almost breaks my heart not to witness our dear first grandchild's christening. I don't think I ever felt so disappointed. And then it is an occasion so gratifying to both nations, and brings them so much together."

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The Queen's introduction to her first grandchild took place about some twenty months later, when she wrote: "He is such a little love! He came walking in at Mrs. Hobbs's (his nurse) hand in a little white dress, with black bows, and was so good. He is a fine, fat child, with a beautiful white, soft skin, very fine shoulders and limbs, and a very dear face like Vicky and Fritz and Louise of Baden. He has Fritz's eyes and Vicky's mouth, and very fair curly hair. We felt so happy to see him at last." By his grandfather little Wilhelm was also described as "a very pretty child, clever—a compound of both parents—just as it should be."

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Everybody speaks of the Marchioness of Lorne, says the London correspondent of the *Liverpool Mercury*, as the most popular of princesses, and one got to understand why from a single incident. She caught sight of Mr. Sala, and cried out with delight, "Is not that Mr. Sala? I know him." Thinking it would please the *doyen* of our profession to hear of the Princess's recognition, I told him what had happened. In return he told me a story which I hope he will forgive me for repeating. In Rome lately he was quietly descending a palace staircase—groping his way, his eyesight not being what it was—when a voice cried out, "Is not that Mr. Sala?" "Yes, madame," he replied. "Ah, you do not know me?" Touched by the assumption that his interviewer was somebody worth knowing, Mr. Sala replied "No, madame; are you a duchess?" "No, but—I'm Princess Louise."

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Sir James Picton, who died the other day, was the oldest public man in Liverpool. He was father of Mr. J. A. Picton, M.P., who is himself approaching sixty. Sir James Picton was eighty-four years old, but, despite his advanced age, was as active as ever both in public and private matters to the last. He was an extremely little man with a ruddy face. He began life as a poor boy with a little or no education, and by dint of tremendous work raised himself to be an architect of the first rank and a distinguished scholar. He was master of five languages, and partly acquainted with three more, besides being an authority on antiquarian, philosophical, and social questions. He was the author of the "Memorials of Liverpool" a work of great pains and research, which is now a standard book. The well-known Picton Reading-room adjoining the fine public library in Liverpool was called after Sir James Picton in acknowledgement of his long and ardent labors on behalf of the spread of free libraries and education among the people.

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The old knight was a familiar and characteristic figure on Change at Liverpool. Everybody knew him and understood him. He was one of the most easily understood of men. He had lived plainly and simply among his fellow-citizens; they always knew where he was and what he was doing; and, though he had retired long from the regular practice of his profession, he had always till quite lately a great deal to do even professionally. His industry was tremendous; it ran into every department of his life. His reading was vast and voracious; his enterprise in the acquisition and attacking of languages was phenomenal.

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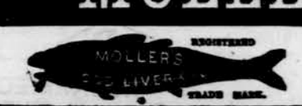
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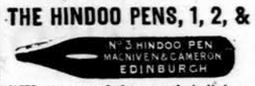
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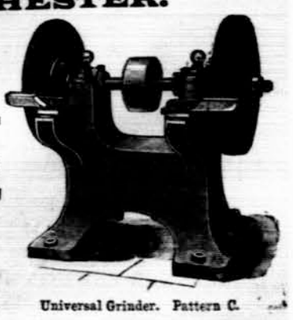
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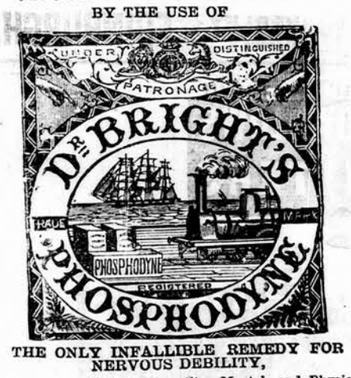
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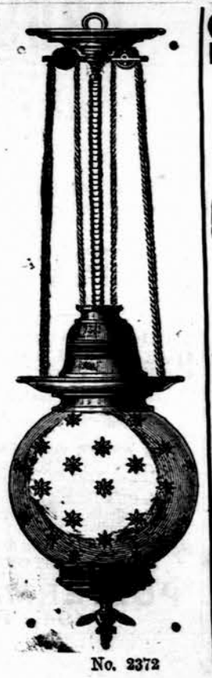
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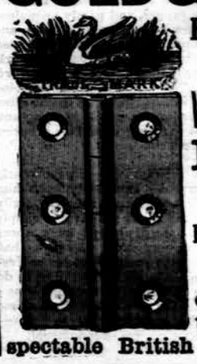


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